HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,106—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	ARCADIA	6993
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	AUSTRALIA	6401
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	.....	.....
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6340
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9551
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HUMAYA	6393
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer, at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERIA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,195	20th Mar. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	20th Apr. "
*SILESIA	L. de Stach	5,138	20th Apr. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 435. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,043	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Saroon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA" 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb., at 10 p.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,300 tons, on or about 25th February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Clan Line Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 23rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 20th February 1904

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Cinepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

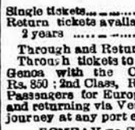
BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

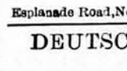


S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agnt.
24, Meadow St.



PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of.

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW.
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.
AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.

SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 132-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 30

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LD.

ISSUE 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH
For Prospectus apply to the MANAGER of this Paper or,
THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

WILL be glad to receive general contributions towards the FUND started in aid of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of the JAPANESE SOLDIERS and SAILORS, FALLEN in the WAR between JAPAN and RUSSIA. The following Members of the Committee are specially appointed to meet the general requirements of the charitable object in view by inviting subscriptions from the benevolent public.

THE MEMBERS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE :—

S. HAYASHI, Esq.,
Care of The Japanese Consulate, Fort, Bombay.

T. KUSUMOTO, Esq.,
Care of The Nippon, Yusen Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

T. MAJIMA, Esq.,
Care of The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

Y. MATSUO, Esq.,
Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., Fort, Bombay.

M. K. TATSUTA, Esq.,
Care of The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD., Bombay, has kindly complied with the request of the Society to act as the Cashiers for the purpose and all contributions will be acknowledged by the Bank on behalf of the Society. The public to suit their purpose may address to any of the Members of the Special Committee for information required.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH of our Company at Karachi under the management of Mr. A. G. DOVEY.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.,
S. M. MOSES,
Director.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at his Office, at the Town Custom House, at 11 O'Clock A.M., on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, each of the LICENSES in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY for the RETAIL SALE of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, &c.,) as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1901, for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1904.

Conditions of sale and the form of License can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House, Bombay.

F. GRAY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Abkari Department, 10th February, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE
TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS AND LANDLORDS.

AS a number of our Constituents have expressed their desire for ELECTRIC CALL BELLS we have engaged several Electric Bell Fitters and will attend to all such Orders.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electric Engineers and Contractors.
Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 22nd February, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Mollard Road, Bombay, 17th February, 1904.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

PETTY OFFICERS and MEN of the Seamen and Stoker Classes and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who have taken their discharge from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines respectively, either on pension or otherwise, can now be enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Full particulars can be obtained from the

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER,
In charge, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th day of February, 1904, for the construction of all Roads, Foot-paths, Drains, Sewers, &c., included within the area of this Board's Scheme No. II.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

J. FRANK WATSON, B.E.A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

A BOON TO SMART LADIES, BUSINESS HOUSES, AND FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

MADAME LORAINE, of the PARISIAN MODEL CUTTING Co., 29 Maddox St., Regent St., London, England, wishes to introduce her excellent well cut patterns in Lace, representing Gowns, Cloaks, Bodices, also Improved Dress stands the best yet produced, Beautiful Corsets, and French Model Gowns, and Parisian Millinery are supplied by this unique firm.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"EK DAM" RINGWORM SPECIFIC—Never known to fail. Per bot. As. 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD READER WANTED, from February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MASONIC HALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Hall in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches. Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans-12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

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Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

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CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Bail Pass, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Multan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE) :

4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON,
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
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WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

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JOURNALISM BY MAIL,
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE CATALOGUE.
Press Institute, 15, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.
ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture suchas large dining table, chairs, mirror door almira, dinner waggon bedstead, iron cots, sample tables, miniature billiard table, chest of drawer, cupboard, hatstand English-made plush-lined reading chair,

1 New Armstrong Typewriter.

1 No. 4 cartridge Kodak hand camera, daylight loading, 5 by 4 size, new test Bosch and Lomb, R R lens.

2 electric table fans.

1 Chub's iron safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

2096 E W—36 cases bolts and nuts and screws ex S. S. Persia.

1955—125 cases tin plates, ex S. S. Tabaristan.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. H Kiddie consisting of tables, chairs, dumbwaiter, cots, clock, enamelled ware, wearing apparel, &c.

The effects of the late Ghella Curson and Bai Moti, consisting of furniture, brass utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 second-hand light victoria.

1 light dogcart,

1 strong built office shigram,

1 set best English double harness.

1 set of 4 Rubber tyred carriage wheels.

1 side saddle with bridle,

The property of a gentleman going home —

A rubber tyred Hali cart by Stephens, newly done up and painted and varnished last month, suitable for a horse 12-2 to 14-3 and in first class order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, opposite the Music Saloon of Messrs. Soundy & Co, the whole of the office furniture, dental fittings, vulcanizers, etc., of Messrs. Bromley and Westron, Dental Surgeons. The same comprises one new lathe by Buck, London, 4 inches centre back gears screw cutting, transversing slide rest, set of gear wheels, chucks and turning tools, 3 Fletcher's melting furnaces, sofas, chairs dressing, washband and writing tables, English folding wash hand stand, &c.

The property is on view,

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, at the Young Men Christian Association Home, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano by Kaps, cooking stove, carpets, Chinaa old jars, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handsome majolica flower vases, jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, bentwood tables, sofas, hat stands, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, large musical box with spare rollers handsome cut glass 8, 6 and 4 light gas chandeliers, &c.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at Dadur, behind the G. I. P. Railway Station, near the Fish Market and next to the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, satinwood and English oakwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, iron glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, large dining table and chairs, English chiffonier and side-boards, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads, one sweet-toned piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, real dresden figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one iron safe, ice-box by Bolton, rich Persian carpets, large cooking stoves, copper cooking utensils, one handsome strong baba shigram in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Jas. CONNOR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Gymkhana chambers, Fort, opposite the Tata Palace, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's an Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc, etc., the property of W R Shaw Esq, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Benson's half hunting 18 carat gold keyless watch, in splendid condition, cost £ 20.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, artistic, plain and carved, and English household furniture especially made to order rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Singapore cane furniture, Burmese open carved screen, large glass door almyrahs, English iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, a handsome strong English-built victoria on perch with C. spring by "Hoopar" a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots ; also a lot of historic and naval engraving, &c. &c., the property of Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N. C. I. E., Director, Royal Indian Marine, proceeding to Europe,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1904.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

ARE PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND COMPLETELY CURED BY

"ANTEXEMA."

IF you are a sufferer from skin troubles in any form, especially skin diseases of an itching, burning, irritating nature, there is no remedy can give such prompt relief and complete cure as "Antexema".

This celebrated English remedy is prepared by the Antexema Co., of London, England, and is the most effective treatment known for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, Piles, Rough, Raw, or Chapped Hands, Pimples, Acne, or any skin eruption.

It is sold in Bottles, price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£33 5-16	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£35 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£34 1-4	= — 3-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 5-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 13-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	59	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·20	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·59 1-2	= + 1-1
New York Demand	48·6	= + 1-1

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	= do
6 " " "	3 3-8	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7-8	= do
7 day market loans	3	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 15-16, = ; unchanged. Quiet.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers. 33s. 9d. = —3 d. Flat.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1-4 unchanged.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer, Crewe Hall.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 7·28 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·13 + 17	7·13 + 17	7·15 — 17
May-June 7·17 + 17	June-July. 7·17 + 17	July-Aug. 7·16 + 16
Aug-Sept 6·99 + 15	Sept-Oct 6·35 + 9	Oct.-Nov. 6·01 + 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	16,000
Do. last year	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	5,000
Mid-Uplands	14·50 + 75
Futures, month of March	13·75 + 31
Do. do July	14·12 + 31

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4 plus 1-4
Futures, month of May	14·00 plus 2
Do. do August	13·67 plus 2
Tone at close	steady.

Egyptian 9 1-16 unchanged.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	86,000
" exports to Great Britain	44,000
" " to continent	60,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	670,000
" " interior ports	390,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 110,000
Gold "	£ 10,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 10,000
Do Shanghai	£ 20,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, February 19th, 1904 :—

Cotton	11,575 bales.
Wheat	10,515 cwts.
Linseed	10,473 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,010 "
Gingellyseed	16,277 "
Poppyseed	491 "
Groundnuts	2,679 "
Castorseed	732 "
Rice	6,343 "
Myrabollams	6,827 "
Cottonseed	5,298 "
Mowrasseed	12 "
Gram	512 "
Jowar	4,778 "
Maize	1,438 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Persia" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 11,78,380
Gold Coin	" 2,65,500

BOMBAY FEB. 20.

Exchange—Tone quiet,

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8

Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.

Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-8d.

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-2d

French Francs 3 do do 172

Marks 3 do do 139 3-4

Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136

Shanghai 30 do do ..... } nominal.

Japan 30 do do ..... }

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Unsettled.

Cash ..... Rs. 95·14

1st Settlement 3rd March " 95·14

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since	3rd	Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	11th Feb.	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do	21st Jan.	7 do.
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	8	0
Black Kutnee " ...	25	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi 91 per cent,	Rs.	30
Club No. 1 "	"	29-8
Hard Red "	"	24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·17 plus 4	7·17 plus 4	7·19 plus 4
May-June. 7·21 plus 4	June-July 7·21 plus 4	July-Aug. 7·20 plus 4
Aug.-Sept. 7·01 plus 2	Sept.-Oct. 6·35 plus 0	Oct.-Nov. 6·05 plus 1

COTTON.—The local market remains quite steady, Prices are unchanged from yesterday and a moderate turnover is reported at Colaba today in spot cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	221	213	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	223	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	235	223	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G.	258	252	... do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	236	228 do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	239	231 do
Khandwa do.	...	...	251	... do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	}	260	254	... do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	264	258	...	do
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	257	261	... do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	293	...	279 25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	295	...	... 25 April
Bhownugger (M. G	...	283	258	... 25 May
tDo. (M. G.)	...	265	255	.. 25 May
Mu tia (M. G.) ...	...	296	236	... 25 Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	272 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	262 "

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer.
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady.
2 1-2 per cent Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	95 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	101
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	91 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5 16

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—February 17, at Bara Banki, the wife of A. W. Richardson, D. S. Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—APCAR—February 15, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Jeffery Hugh Sommers Allen, only son of Jeffery Julian Allen of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, to Ethel Emma Mary only daughter of Mrs Alex A. Apcar Ballygaunge.

HAWES—SPEECHLY—February 16, at St. John's Church Bangalore, by the Rev. S. O. Pears, M. A., Thomas Henry, third son of Mr. Charles W. Hawes, B. C. S., retired to Annie Barton, only daughter of Mr. Charles Speechly, Manager, Messrs. Binny and Co's. Coffee Works.

DEATHS.

JOHN PILLAI—February 15, at Palamcottah, of Ethoyammal, beloved wife of John Pillai, and sister of Dr. Sree nevasagam.

REED—February 15, at the Bowring Hospital, Madras Robert Murdoch Reed, Marine Civil Engr, aged 33 years, many years in the employ of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Messrs. Parry and Co, Messrs. Binny and Co, and Kolar Gold Field.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25 m. Sun sets 6h. 3 m. High water, 2-9 m., 2-42 a. Low water, 8-20 m., 8-13 a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Ballot for election of two Municipal Councillors by Fellows of the University.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p. m.

Lord Reay lecture, M. D. Petit Laboratory, G. M. College, 4-30 p. m.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered to-day at 6 p. m., in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway by Rev. J. A. Elliott of Fyzabad on; "My Personal Experiences of the Mutiny of 1857.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. Umla via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

AN ELECTION APPEAL WITHDRAWN.—The petition filed by Mr. Kaliandas Keshevdas before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, praying for an order to set aside the recent ratepayers' election, for the Fort Ward, has been withdrawn.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND :- By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Freillis, Band master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :

Valse	Die Hydropaten ..... Gemg'l
Overture	Si J. E. Tab Rol ..... Adam
Piccolo Solo	Lilliputian ..... Brewet
Selection	La Mascotte ..... Audran
Song	Love and I only tell thee ..... Capel
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon ..... Talbot

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.—Before Mr P.H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday Inspector Giles of the Arms and Ammunition Department, prosecuted Babaji Daji, a resident of Mazagon on a charge of manufacturing fireworks without a license on the 22nd January last. The evidence showed that while the accused was manufacturing fireworks, an explosion took place, with the result that he was burnt about the body. The Magistrate considering the fact that he had been sufficiently punished by the accident, inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 only.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A PRESS.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ramji Rama, a Hindu boy, aged fourteen years. The evidence showed that the deceased was employed in a printing press, belonging to Mr. Antony Pasqual Cortes in Apollo Street. On Thursday morning he climbed a ladder in the machine room of the press and was replacing a leather driving belt on a drum on the main shaft of the machinery, which was in motion, when he was caught between the drum and the belt. As a result of this he was carried up and became entangled in the belting. After the machinery was stopped, he was extricated. He was terribly injured, his right arm being taken clean off. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

THE trio of London ladies, who have given several concerts in Bombay during the last few weeks, gave their farewell entertainment on Saturday night in the Town Hall. The concert was quite as successful as those that preceded it, and a large audience emphatically expressed their enjoyment of the music and appreciation of the artistes' ability. If the demands of the audience had been acceded to in all instances the programme would have been exactly double its original length. Miss Henriette Murkens' brilliant violin playing, Miss Grace Oakley's charming singing, and Miss Edith Merryless' exceptional ability as a player of the pianoforte equally enchanted the gathering. Miss Oakley's three songs—"O luce di quest anima," "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Jock O' Hazeldean"—in their great variety displayed the versatile charm of her voice to perfection, while it blended with rare effect in the trios for voice and instruments. Of the latter the rendering of Mascheroni's beautiful "Ave Maria" was a true devotional inspiration ; and in her other contributions Miss Oakley showed that to an admirable voice she adds the quality of sympathetic interpretation. Of Miss Murkens' violin playing the audience could not have had enough if there had been no other feature in the programme and a keenly critical gathering warmly marked their great appreciation of Miss Merryless' pianoforte solos. The programme of the concert was as under :—

1 Duet for Violin and Piano	"Andante from Concerto" ..... Mendelssohn. Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS and Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
2 Aria	"O Luce di quest anima" ..... Donizetti, (Linda di Chamounix.) Miss GRACE OAKLEY.
3 Piano Solo	Spinning Song from "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner-Liszt. Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
4 Violin Solo	"Ballade Polonaise" ..... Vieuxtemps. Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
5 Trio	"Ave Maria" ..... Mascheroni. Miss GRACE OAKLEY, Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
6 Song	"Kathleen Mavourneen" ..... Crouch. Miss GRACE OAKLEY.
7 Violin Solo	"Fantasia on Scotch Airs" ..... Arr. H. Murkens Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS.
8 Song	"Jock O'Hazeldean" .. Scotch. Miss GRACE OAKLEY.
9 Piano Solo	"Irish Rhapsody" ..... Archy Rosenthal Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.
10 Trio	"La Serenata" ..... Braga. Miss GRACE OAKLEY, Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Miss EDITH MERRYLEES.

KOLABA DISTRICT NOTES,

MR. MURRAY, the acting Conservator of Forests, S.C., recently passed through Rajkot, Pen, Nagothna and Roha on his annual inspection of those districts. At Nagothna nearly a week was spent in company with Mr. Thomson, its head in examining the work of the Working Plans Party. The Conservator expressed much satisfaction at the way in which the operations are being carried out, and the work turned out by that really useful body of men the Working Plans Surveyors. It is believed that the Veteran officer would do them a turn of good by way of promotion during the recess in Belgaum for the rains.

I am glad to be able to inform your readers that the new route from Nagothna to Roha is coming to a business point. The D. P. W. Engineer inspected the line lately and has advertised for overseers for this work. Nobody looks forward for its speedy completion more than the D. P. W. themselves, for it shortens their way by nearly half the existing distance and simplifies transport and inspection by District Officers.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races Double Events. Call and see the Prices offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club's annual regatta opened on Saturday afternoon there being three races for H. E. the Governor's Cup two for Yachts of "A" and "B" classes and a third for boats of the Tomtit class. Besides there was ship's boat race which started at 2-30 p.m. For the "A" class six yachts competed and in the "B" class five crafts were entered. For both the races the yachts started with time in hand in a fine breeze. The "A" class handicap race Isca which is owned by Mr. E Faulkner, won the Cup presented by H. E the Governor. Forella which was sailed by Mr. C T R Scovel taking second prize. In the "B" class Trixie, entered by Mr R G Monteath, was fortunate in securing the Cup ; Eren won the second prize. For the ship's Boats it was along course for this race against the strong off tide. The Banco's cutter was the first boat in following by the Bengal's Dinghey. The latter won first prize on her time allowances The Banco's cutter taking the second prize. The Tomtit class race started at 3 p. m. Meg being first over the line-close by followed by Midget Lapwing Teal and Tomtit Maud being considerable later. Midget with better way on run through Meg's lee by the latter luffing up soon reestablished her lead Tomtit passed to windward of Peal and Lapwing when near Tucker Beacon luffed under Midgets stern and managed to pass windward of her. Meg reached Tucker Beacon first closely followed by Tomtit Midget Lapwing Teal and Maud following in the order named on the close haul to first fairways buy, Tomtit passed Meg to windward. The other boats maintained their relative positions. No further change occurred till between Butcher Beacon north Karanja Buay where Lapwing over hauled Midget out on the beat from North Karanja Midget regained her lead. Tomtit meanwhile had increased her lead over Meg and crossed the coming line three minutes a head. Midget was third but failing to save her time from Lapwing which crossed twenty-eight seconds behind her and thus won the handicap prize.

During the afternoon the P. and O. Company's launch Gaekcowar, which was placed at the disposal of the members, cruised about the harbour with a party of members and their guests on board. The following were the results.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For Governor's Cup.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Started at	Time of Arrival.	Time in Course.
		H M S	H M S	H M S
Isca	Mr E Faulkner	2 21 0	4 53 48	2 32 48
Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	2 45 0	4 54 59	2 9 59
Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd	2 38 30	4 55 37	2 17 7
Saphire	Capt Mutter, R E and Mr R H Hopkins	2 36 0	4 56 57	2 20 57
Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommellin	2 33 0	4 59 22	2 26 22
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 30 30	5 0 1	2 29 31

Course sailed was No 15-8 Miles—From Committee Vessel round the Two Red Channel Buoys, W N W and N of Butcher Island respectively round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta Island round Barnacle Bercon and thence to a Committee vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For Governor's Cup.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Started at	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
		H M S	H M S	H M S
Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	2 8 0	4 59 45	2 42 45
Erin	Mr R H Ireland	2 8 0	4 53 36	2 45 36
Janetta	The Officers, R E	2 15 0	4 54 44	2 38 44
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	2 8 0	4 58 28	2 50 28

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
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NOTICE.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED after 6 P.M. and up to 8 P.M., will be ON SALE from Newspaper Hawkers at the following Centres from this date:—

MIDDLE COLABA	(Post Office.)
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GIRGAUM	(Post Office.)
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These Telegrams will contain Later News from the Seat of War than any others published during the twenty-four hours.

Bombay Gazette Office, Feb. 13th.

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THE MUTINY.

REV. J. A. ELLIOTT, of Fyzabad, WILL LECTURE on MONDAY, February 22nd, at 6 p.m., in the WESLEYAN CHURCH, Colaba Causeway, on "My Personal Experiences of the Mutiny of '57." ADMISSION FREE. Collection for Orphanage.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Not much of real interest reaches us to-day from the seat of war. Russia continues to indulge in her policy of vituperation instead of setting to work to put her house in order. The Commander-in-Chief has been delayed in his plan of removing to the base at Harbin, and very properly so, until the arrival of his successor at Port Arthur. As we have been told there is great need of a strong man there, so great is the tendency of the rabble to take advantage of the confusion the Russian reverses have brought about. No one will attach any importance to the Russian plea that Japan acted either with treachery, or without due regard to international law, in commencing operations when she did, considering that all the time the negotiations were proceeding Russia was pushing troops along the Yalu river in the hope of herself striking the first blow. At the same time we cannot approve of the palpable attempt of the leading journal to stir up the war-spirit at Home, the only effect of which, if any, must be to precipitate England into hostilities with a Power with whom she has but recently found it to her best interests to remain on the most cordial terms. It is not altogether untrue that Japan is fighting the battle of the whole civilised world—in that she is insisting on the fulfilment of promises that were made to all the Great Powers but which those Powers did not think it worth while to fight about. They were not particularly opposed to the dismemberment of China so long as each got a share of the spoils, and it would certainly have added to the prestige of each one of them had they joined Japan in a protest against the non-fulfilment of Russian promises. Had they been eager they might even have prevented the present hostilities. In the sense that so far as she herself is concerned she is insisting on that fulfilment, and that each Power neglected its plain duty it is true that Japan is fighting the battle of the civilised world But to say that British sympathy draws strength and justification from that knowledge, and that it is sufficient to enable the Government to give effect to all the terms of the Japanese treaty, savours very strongly of jingoism. In the war of exhaustion we should see that Japan does not suffer annihilation, or the balance of power in the Pacific will be destroyed. That would be to our undoubted disadvantage. To assist Japan to achieve complete mastery of the northern Pacific would be quite another matter, and one which might result in a condition of affairs also decidedly disadvantageous to British commercial interests. We must stand by our ally should emergency arise, but we must do nothing to hasten the day on which it shall be necessary under the existing treaty to draw the sword. The tendency of our contemporary's writings is, unfortunately, towards that most undesirable climax. That of the "Temps'" article is in strange contrast.

As to the reported violation of international law at Chemulpho, we prefer to await the report of the British commander, who is likely to be more impartial in his judgments, and less excitable, than his neighbour of the "Pascal" The message which comes from Perim to the effect that the Russian squadron from Jibutil has passed there in the dead of the night will, we have reason to believe, prove to be a mistake. Ships have doubtless passed the signal-station, possibly rounded Perim, but the squadron from Jibutil will more probably at the present moment be found in the southern China seas. At any rate a distilling ship has just been ordered out of Colombo harbour and has gone in that direction, as also has a huge collier, carrying a balance of some six thousand tons of steam-coal. They were destined for the squadron resting at Jibutil, and we are inclined to believe that the war-ships, if not at the present moment, will very shortly be transferring that coal to their own bunkers. Japanese cruisers may fall in with them later; possibly when they least expect it. We attach little credence to the report that the squadron has been recalled, though probably that would have been the most prudent course to adopt.

ICE BREAKING STEAMERS.

An interesting paper on "Ice-Breakers and their Services" was read before the Society of Arts on January the 27th by Mr. Arthur Gulston, an expert in such matters. We have seen that Russian warships, supposed to be imprisoned by the ice in the harbour of Vladivostock, made their way out—some of them to meet, as telegrams show, an adverse fate at the hands of the Japanese, But we have no details as to how they effected their exit from the ice-bound port. Mr. Gulston's paper, though it is devoted chiefly to descriptions of the power of icebreakers in European and American waters, tells us something of the "Nadeshny," the ice-breaker stationed at Vladivostock. Its duty is to enable the Russian fleet at Port Arthur to patrol the harbour all through the winter. It is a powerful twin-screw steamer with pumping appliances and a speed of fourteen knots in open water. It needs to be strong, the ice at Vladivostock during hard winters being often thirty-six inches thick, for the ice packs heavily at its outer edges in the harbour when the wind blows towards the land. The work of an icebreaker would necessarily be directed to make a canal through this pack. It is clear that this operation was successfully performed and the Russian warships liberated. Mr. Gulston was careful to inform his hearers of the points to be borne in mind by the builders of ice-breakers. They must be so constructed that when they have mounted the ice, and it is yielding under their weight, they can advance again in the water and proceed once more to mount the ice, which, in its turn, when broken should pass along underneath the vessel so that it does not jamb her, which would give her double work cutting her way through a second time. The bow and sides must be so strong that they can resist the pressure of the incessant collisions in which the vessel is engaged while the vesse makes violent charges on the heavy ice. In former days men set to work to liberate merchantmen in the north seas by making holes at such distances in the ice as were required by the width of the ships. A groove was then cut between adjacent holes and the ship charged the ice where it was marked, or else saws cut from hole to hole till a canal was open. It took any time from fourteen days to six weeks to get through fifteen miles in this fashion, and even that degree of speed was considered excellent. For the comfort of the men working the modern steam ice-breakers, they are accommodated under the weather-deck, the companions giving access below being covered over forward and aft. Much care has to be exercised in regard to all piping, fire and other, and in preventing the water for the boilers being frozen. Air-spaces in the lining of the cabins at the ship's sides have been found to be the best non-conductors of cold. Dried heated air is pumped in and warms better than steam. All the moving parts of the machinery must be extra strong and the blades that propel and smash the ice must be of generous strength and dimensions. If these break, the vessel must be of such a design that she can be "tipped" while replacing a blade. The propellers are of cast-iron, bronze, or nickel steel, the last being best. The conveniences of a dry-dock cannot be had in the ice-locked harbours. The controlling-gear of the engines should be mechanically worked in order to spare the crew as much as possible, their work being sufficiently arduous without that incessant care. Mr. Gulston advises that the safety-valves should act silently in sudden stoppages so that the commands that must be given instantaneously in moments of emergency can be heard free from the competition of the escaping steam.

All these precautions taken, we are assured that ice-navigation, though hazardous, is a most fascinating pastime: it has the great charm of variety in unforeseen difficulties that have to be coped with on the spot. If excitement be the salt of life ice-breaking affords enough of it. Sometimes fogs close down; and the total absence of astronomical observations, the impossibility of sounding, and the knowledge that the ice-breaking ship cannot move with any degree of certainty, and that the ice can and does move on in unknown directions do not conduce to peace of mind. Truly an iron nerve and quick decision are needed by the master of a ship in such a position. Mr. Gulston has himself seen in Reval Bay the drift-ice mount up under the stress of a gale until it was thirty-two feet high, when it easily destroyed a steamboat pier. Much skill is required by the ice-master in cutting out a vessel imprisoned in the ice so as to prevent all risk of side-crushing or of ships falling together. There are vessels that combine passenger and mail-carrying with ice-breaking powers, and they are admirably fitted up for the double duty. Electric projectors allow of cutting the ice by night as well as by day. Swedish and German vessels of this type are numerous in the Baltic and the North Sea. The ships that go forth to hunt up the North and South poles are of course ice-breakers of the most finished and strongest kind. The "Fram" proved it in her long fight with the ice on two different expeditions, and the "Discovery" and the "Scotia," both hard at work in the little-explored regions of the Antarctic, are magnificently constructed. Of the ice-breaking compound steamers the railway ferry-vessels are a very remarkable development. These are used on the Danish State Railways and in Russia on the Volga, which is ice-bound for several months every year. They carry in some cases as many as eighteen and twenty-four railway waggons transporting passengers, mails, and luggage from across the ice between the railway termini on the land. America, as usual, is in the van of such undertakings. One immense vessel, the "Scotia," plies between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. It is so designed that it need not turn round, both ends being bow or stern at will. She is fitted with three sets of rails and can carry nine Pullman corridor cars, 80 feet long each; and she can if necessary, being immensely strong, take across a locomotive or tender also. Lakes Huron and Michigan have enormous railway ferry ice-breaking steamers working across the strait that connects them. Some of these can work in ice twenty-four inches thick and they commence work directly the ice begins to form and always cross in the same channel, The ferry is thus more easily kept open, and the trains are moved on and off with great success and punctuality. Another of these clever ships on the River Detroit can steam through six-inch ice at a rate of ten knots an hour, carrying her twenty-one bogie trucks or twelve passenger bogie-carriages.

Perhaps the finest of the combined ice-breakers is the Pere Marquette, that crosses the centre of Lake Michigan, a distance of 56 miles, and meets and conquers easily heavy, solid, and packed ice, and open water in strong gales. She is more like a "palatial floating hotel" than a steamer. The carriages are secured mechanically against movement either in wind or in the shock against ice. The "Baikal" on the Siberian Lake of the same name, where strong gales blow and dangerous seas rise up, connects the Siberian-Russian line. Prince Khelkoff, Minister of Railways and Communications, decided to have an ice-breaker to ferry the trains of the Siberian railway across this lake and entrusted the building of the "Baikal" to the firm of which Mr. Gulston is a member. The vessel made for the purpose is 290 feet long, of 4,200 tons displacement, and has a draught of nineteen feet in ordinary water. She has, however, to contend with field-ice that on Lake Baikal forms up three feet deep, and packs heavily, moreover, in the wild and sudden storms that prevail there. The extreme cold often comes on suddenly and the ice then contracts and cracks, dangerous crevices are formed, in which in fogs or blizzards, which are very frequent, travellers by sledge, the only way of crossing the ice hitherto practised—men, horses, and sledges—were often swallowed. Fifty-two miles have to be negotiated, and to accomplish this distance in safety the ice-breaker has been strengthened in every way possible. She is in so many compartments that all danger of sinking is practically eliminated. Luxurious accommodation has been provided for passengers, and since the "Baikal" has been at work the service across the lake has been kept open in conditions of appalling difficulty. Carriages and locomotives are transported. Her consort, the "Angara", is also a fine ship and an active ice-breaker, When Russia has her railway across the ice, her power and pace in transport will be considerably increased, but it remains to be seen whether this development will not come too late to help her in the present campaign. The construction of a railway round Lake Baikal demands no less than five hundred tunnels and bridges according to the survey, and as the work could only be carried on during the open months it would take some years, even in prosperous times, before Russia could complete that portion of the line. The "Baikal" and the "Angara" will be kept busy, and as they can navigate open water they are available during the summer season too. The railway to be laid across the ice will disappear when that melts; and it cannot, contract or no contract, be laid in a week or two at the critical time that it is most wanted. The ice-breaking passenger steamers will have their usefulness tested to the full.

BOMBAY COLD WEATHER CRICKET.

Some extraordinarily high scoring has marked the last two cricket matches played by the Bombay Gymkhana against the Indian Army and the Cheshire Regiment, respectively, and should not be allowed to pass unrecorded. In the absence of any systematic records it is difficult to say what is the highest total ever put together by a Bombay Gymkhana XI, but as far as such a thing can be said we should say that the 413 scored against the Indian Army team on Saturday, the 13th, is a record total for the Gymkhana on a Bombay ground. In 1900, at Poona, the Gymkhana ran up a big total, in which there were three individual scores of a century, but this total fell short of 400. Only two wickets actually fell in Saturday's match as Messrs. Cheetham and Brander, who each made a century, retired. There are only four other occasions on which a team has exceeded a total of 400 in an innings in Bombay—440 by the Hindus vs. Aligarh College, 435 by Aligarh College vs. Hindus, 404 by the Presidency vs. the Oxford Authentics, and 413 by the Parsis vs. the Oxford Authentics. The total of 326 for four wickets put together last Thursday by the Cheshire Regiment against the Bombay Gymkhana is, it is interesting to note, the highest ever made by a regimental team in Bombay. The cold weather cricket has proved a great success, fourteen individual scores of three figures having been made by European and Native batsmen since last November.

Amongst the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O Co.'s steamer Arabia, were:—Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Sir Morgan Crofton, Lord and Lady Manners, Sir John Wolfe-Murray and Lady Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. M. C. Winslow and Count and Countess Montgelas.

Replying to addresses at Mymensingh on Saturday, the Viceroy spoke at some length upon the so-called Bengal partition scheme, and dwelt upon the unfairness and foolishness of condemning proposals which have been put forward by a responsible Government in the interest of the community at large upon a complete misrepresentation of their character and consequences. In the course of his remarks his Excellency said:—"Two days ago at Dacca I showed that some of the principal fears which have been instilled into the people are wholly illusory, that they will not, should the scheme be adopted, lose the Board of Revenue or its equivalent, that there will be no change in the laws or method of making laws by which they are governed, and that as regards a local Legistative Council if the scheme is somewhat expanded so as to allow for the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship instead of a Chief Commissionership this privilege also will be retained."

Mr. J. Sanders, Judge of Benares, probably takes long leave next month.

Nearly two and a half inches of rain fell in Calcutta during the thunderstorm on Thursday night.

Work on the line of communications in Tibet, and survey operations along the route still continue; otherwise there is a lull in all matters relating to the British Mission.

It is understood that the Amir of Kabul will not persist in nominating Khwas Khan, the notorious Afridi refugee, as one of his Boundary Commissioners to meet Major Roos-Keppel.

We understand that the final decision of the Government of India on the Luff Point scheme will not be pronounced until the views of the Bengal Government on the report of the Commission have been received. These will shortly be formulated.

Our reports from Peshawar confirm the statement, says the "Pioneer," that Sirdar Umar Jan and his mother, the Bibi Halima, are still under surveillance, though not close prisoners of State. The Amir apparently has not formulated any definite charges against them so far.

Mr. Bodilly, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Hill in the Calcutta High Court was, as already mentioned, called to the Bar in 1889, and has practised on the Western Circuit. He is older than the above date would seem to indicate, as he began life in the medical profession.

Xaviérites will be interested to learn that an intimation has arrived by the mail that Mr. A. C. Abdul Latif, I.C.S., B.A. LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Senior Whewell scholar of the Punjab Commission, has been elected MacMahon law student by the Master and Fellows of St. John College, Cambridge. The studentship is of the value of £150 per annum tenable for four years and is awarded each year to the graduate whose university career is adjudged to be the most brilliant. Mr. Latif passed the Higher Standard examination in Arabic in Bombay a few days ago.

P. AND O. MACEDONIA.

NEW STEAMER'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Here we are speeding at midday on this the 29th day of January 1904 at the rate of 16 or 17 knots an hour past the Tuskar light-house, the last point of Auld Ireland on our London-ward course.

On! on! through squally zones of light and shadow, sunshine and shower, we go—and the Irish shipbuilders may well feel proud of their latest production as the s.s. Macedonia on her maiden voyage sweeps majestically along breasting with swanlike imperturbability the bursting billows raised against her by the strong South-Wester!

A spacious, but at the same time comfortable and compact, ship is the Macedonia, and her designers and builders have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the successful result of their labours. A sister-ship to the Marmora she is as nearly perfect as they can be made now-a-days, any little defects noted in the sister-ship having been remedied in this vessel. 10,512 tons burden, 550 feet long, 38·3 feet deep and with a 60-foot beam, she can carry commodiously 377 first saloon and 187 second saloon passengers, or 564 in all, and when used as a troopship she can accommodate 2000;

She rises high above the water, being practically a six-decker, having besides the lower deck a main deck, a spar deck, a hurricane deck; a promenade deck, and a boat deck, all for the use of passengers, and on each of these decks (except the boat deck) there are bathrooms for ladies and gentlemen. Electric fans are supplied free in all the inside cabins and the most minute attention has been paid to the prevention of irritating and worrying noises from creeking doors, banging windows, flapping ventilators, and rattling racks.

In the cabins privacy is secured by well-arranged easily-adjusted curtains instead of by the clumsy device of wooden lattices which (like looking-glasses on slack pivots) never remained long at the exact angle required and which when completely closed used to keep out the light and air altogether. Electric bell-buttons and electric-light switches have been placed within easy reach of the sleeping berths, and the washhand-stands have been so designed that small dressing-tables can be let down the basins or closed up. Ample space has been left for portmanteaus and boxes beneath the berths, and the furniture has been so distributed as to leave as much room as possible in the body of the cabin. There are some 56 berths on the promenade deck, and these will doubtless be the favourites in hot weather. One of the great points of this ship is that the sleeping accommodation is situated well amidships, where the motion is least felt. The 1st and 2nd class saloons and music rooms have been most comfortably arranged and designed. In the 1st class saloon 250 passengers can be seated and there is plenty of passage-room between the tables for the stewards.

The decorations are all in perfect taste, gaudy gimcrack gilding interspersed with fantastical high art designs being conspicuous by absence. Thus the 1st class saloon and music room are simple studies in plain oak, old-gold and green, the effect produced by this intermingling being that of strength with softness. The frieze running round the saloon above the oak pillars and round the music room is made to resemble old ivory with quaint figures and flowers in high relief. An oblong dome crowns the music room and arches the balustraded opening in the ceiling of the centre of the saloon, so that Professor Gerald Moira's quaint old-world paintings of Wamba (Walter Scott!) at one end of the arch and of a scene from 'Ben Jonson' at the other end are visible as one enters the saloon form below. The effect thus produced is that of an entrance into some high-domed Medieval Hall or Cathedral Chapter.

The ceilings in the saloon and music room are tastefully stencilled in green and old gold, the designs in the gracefully-curtained music room representing the various phases of the moon.

The smoking room with its domed well and oaken panels and pilasters is modelled in stern simplicity, while the small well-arranged tables invite to Bridge—and cosy corners and couches upholstered in green and old gold conduce to comfort and repose. The perambulation of the various decks may be described as a Sabbath day's journey, so there is ample space for pedestrian exercise and plenty of room for chairs and games, etc.

A rooster driven by an electric motor is a new feature in the cook's department and an automatic mixing machine, capable of converting 200lbs. of flour into dough in seven minutes, saves the baker much manual labour and can provide bread for all the passengers and crew.

The engine rooms well repay a visit. Here may be seen two pairs of inverted direct-acting surface-condensing compound quadruple expansions. These work at a pressure of 215lbs to the square inch, indicating 10,500 horse-power at sea and capable of driving the ship at a sea-speed of 17 knots.

Each set of engines has four cylinders and there are four cranks to each set of engines, each shaft having a diameter of 17 inches. The tunnel shafts are each 16 1-4 inches in diameter, all these having been made by Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co. of the best forged steel. Each screw drives a propeller eighteen feet in diameter made by the Manganese Bronze Company of Deptford, each screw being capable of driving the ship at a speed of from 12 to 13 knots should the other become disabled. The ship is steered by two sets of machinery made by the builders, and the anchors are worked and lifted by a large steam windlass made by Harfield & Co. In the engine room may also be noted a condensing apparatus capable of making 3000 gallons of good fresh water a day, and also an evaporator for making fresh water for the boilers, besides a large number of auxiliary engines and pumps with an ash-ejector and winding machines and a large installation of electric light machinery and refrigerating machinery.

To supply steam to all this machinery there are five main double-ended boilers and two single-ended boilers, all 14'8 in diameter and having an aggregate surface of 701 square feet. There are in all 36 furnaces having Rowden's system of forced draught. The furnaces are Monson's design and the boilers are all insulated with Keenan's patent compo, and various large fans have been provided wherewith the engine room and other parts of the ship may be fully ventilated in hot weather.

It will thus be seen that in machinery, as well as in every other particular, the Macedonia is well up to date and a credit to her builders. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this trial trip. The weather was such as to thoroughly test the sea-going qualities of the ship and she has answered perfectly to all the demands made upon her. She is a good sea-ship and behaves splendidly in bad weather.

The maiden voyage was rendered specially interesting by the fact that in seeing the Macedonia safely round to London Mr. G. W. Manuel, R. N. R., the P. and O. Superintending Engineer, was completing the last act of his long and devoted services to the Company extending from 1857.

Mr. Manuel was well known even outside the Company as an excellent Chief Engineer and his advice as a practical and engineering authority was frequently sought. For the last 30 years he has been the Superintending Engineer in charge of the whole P. and O. fleet. He was a pupil of John Elder and gained outside experience for some years in Lloyd's. His devotion to duty and his strong tenacious character and uncompromising determination to see the right thing done, no matter what the cost or trouble to himself, made him feared and respected throughout the fleet, and the Company has had few more single-minded servants than G. W. Manuel

A syndicate has been formed in Japan to compete for the America Cup with a Japanese yacht and crew.

We understand that Mr. Evelyn Cecil's inter-departmental committee who were appointed early last year to inquire into the best means of conveying the Eastern and Australian mails on the expiration of the present contracts in 1905, have settled the terms of their report to the Postmaster-General. The last meeting of the committee was held at the Colonial Office about a fortnight ago.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

JAPAN'S WANT OF FORMALITY.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

BIZERTA SQUADRON RECALLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

An Imperial Russian Ukase has been issued relieving General Kuropatkin of the functions of War Minister and appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the army in Manchuria.

The Paris paper "Le Temps" publishes an article in which it lays stress upon the anxiety of both Great Britain and France to remain aloof from the war and urges both not to let their inclination carry them beyond what is proper.

A panic took place on the Paris Bourse yesterday in consequence of various baseless rumours that Italy, Germany and France were about to mobilize their forces.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A Russian official statement formally charges Japan with a violation of International Law in making a series of revolting attacks before declaring war.

The Commander of the French cruiser Pascal describing the fight at Chemulpho says that the commanders of the French, British, Italian, and German warships twice protested to the Japanese Admiral against the attack as a violation of International Law because Chemulpho is a neutral port.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE WAR.

The old practice of issuing a formal manifesto before commencing hostilities has been long extinct. Between 1700 and 1870 hardly any war was begun by civilised powers preceded by any form of public declaration of war. In 1870 preliminary to the Franco-Prussian war and in 1877 in the Russo-Turkish war recourse was, however, had to ancient practice in the issue of formal declarations. Instances where this was not done will be found in M. T. F. Maurice's well-known work "Hostilities Without Declaration of War." Among more recent instances we may mention the United States beginning war against England in 1812 without either notice or a manifesto, Piedmont beginning hostilities against Naples in 1860 in like manner, and the war between France and Mexico in 1836 beginning in a blockade by the former. This last forms an exact parallal in its mode of commencement to many of the wars of the 18th century. The law on this subject is well stated by Best, J., in the Hiawatha (Blatchford Pr. Ca. 1,) "No one can claim as a right that a public declaration of war shall be promulgated unless it be the nation by whose Government it is made, and then it serves only as notice to their own citizens and subjects. The declaration by manifestoes, heralds and nuncios does not constitute war and the omission of the declaration can in no way impair its justness or efficacy."

Mr. Hall in his well-known work on International Law says—

"The doctrine was never so consistently acted upon as to render obedience to it at any time obligatory. Since the middle of last century it has had no sensible influence upon practice. In its bare form it meets now with little support compared with that which it formerly received. In the form of an assertion that a manifesto must be published it is so enfeebled as to be meaningless. To regard a manifesto as the equivalent of a declaration is to be satisfied with a fiction unless it be understood that hostilities are not to commence until after there is a reasonable certainty that authenticated information of its contents has reached the enemy's Government. The use of a declaration does not exclude surprise, but it at least provides that notice shall be served an infinitesimal space of the time before a blow is struck. A manifesto, apart from the reservation mentioned, is quite consistent with a blow before notice. The truth is that no forms give security against disloyal conduct, and that when no disloyalty occurs states always sufficiently well know when they stand on the brink of war. Partly for the convenience of the subjects of the state, and partly as a matter of duty towards neutrals, a manifesto or an equivalent notice ought always to be issued, when possible, before the commencement of hostilities; but to imagine a duty of giving notice to an enemy is both to think incorrectly and to keep open a door for recrimination in cases which may sometimes arise when action, for example on conditional orders to a general or admiral, takes place in such circumstances that a manifesto cannot be previously published."

It has been a well-settled practice that the state of war commences with the first overt act of hostility. Apart from the question of provocation in the present Russo-Japanese war, the landing of the Russian contingent at the mouth of the Yalu river was tantamount to a declaration of war. Moreover, the irony of it all appears when we hear that it was the Russian fleet which fired the first shot in the war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Admiral Alexeieff has been ordered to defer his departure for Harbin until Admiral Makaroff has arrived at Port Arthur.

Russia has abolished the censorship for outward foreign telegrams, except the ordinary military censorship.

The "Times" in an article says that Great Britain's sympathy with Japan is natural and legitimate and sufficient, should the improbable emergency arise, to enable the Government to give effect to all the terms of the Japanese Treaty.

English sympathy, it adds, is not merely grounded on the fact that she is our ally. It draws its strength and justification from the knowledge that Japan is fighting the battle of all the civilized nations.

The Italian cruisers Calabria, Carlo, Albert o Lombardia and Dogale have been ordered to the Far East.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the ancient gold and silver bullion from the Imperial Treasury has been deposited in the Bank of Japan to form a reserve fund.

A squadron believed to be the Russian from Jebutil passed Perim at midnight, last night, going northward. This coincides with the St. Petersburg reports that the squadron had been ordered home.

A Telegram from Port Arthur to [Saint Petersburg states that a party of Cossacks on the 19th instant captured at Wi-ju a Japanese Major and seven soldiers and civilians in possession of maps and papers.

A telegram from Tientsin states that after the accidental explosion of the Yenisei by a mine in Port Arthur harbour, a violent storm occurred when the mines came to the surface and floated about in all directions.

Next day the Boyarin was sent to assist in securing the mines and was caught in a storm, driven on the rocks and became a total wreck.

[The Yenisei is the torpedo transport which was blown up by striking a mine as reported in a telegram on the 13th inst. The Boyarin is the cruiser which the Japanese believed they torpedoed in the attack during the snowstorm early on the morning of the 14th. The Boyarin is a sister ship to be Novik, one of the vessels damaged in the earlier engagements. She was a new ship having been laid down at Copenhagen. She was a second class protected cruiser, was built of steel, had three screws, three funnels and one military mast with one top. Her length was 348 feet between perpendiculars and 36, feet over all, with a beam of 39 feet. 3 inches, and a draught of 16 feet. She displaced 3000 tons, had an I. H. P. of 17,000 tons equal to a speed of 25 knots. Her Coal capacity was form 400 to 650 tons. She had three sets of four cylindrical engines and twelve Thornycroft boilers. Her protection consisted of a complete steel deck 1-2 in, to 2 inches in thickness and the conning tower had a three inch steel protection. The Boyarin was armed with six 4-7 inch quickfiring guns (45 calibre); eight 3 bore quickfire; 2 maxims and she had six torpedo tubes above water.]

Baron Hayashi is indisposed owing to pressure of work.

LATER.

Baron Hayashi is better.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Russia has informed the United States that she will not grant an exequatur to Mr. Morgan, the American Consul at Dalny, because she desires no foreign officials in the Liaotung Peninsula during the war.

The remarkable wording of the Tsar's Manifesto admitting by implicattion the unpreparedness of Russia and foreshadowing a long delay before decisive action takes place is being much commented upon.

The "Times" considers it means a war of exhaustion and another wholesale retreat similar to that from Moscow, leaving Port Arthur and Vladivostock isolated.

The "Times" observes it is a great resolve but success depends upon the will of the enemy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 19th of February, says:—

It is authentically stated in Paris that Russia offered to join in an anti-English war at the time of the Fashoda crisis.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

A special cable to the "Indian Daily News" dated London the 19th inst. states:—

The French newspapers are reiterating the dangers of a yellow peril and the fear of growing disturbances in China.

Feeling on the continent is very strong and reports emanating from Russian sources speculate respecting the attitude of France and Germany.

It is categorically stated in Paris that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff during the Fashoda incident visited the French president M. Faure and offered Russia's active co-operation if France decided to fight.

Japanese refugees relate starting details of their ill-treatment at Port Arthur. It is reported that there is general disorder there and that the Manchurian banditti and Russian soldiers are plundering everywhere.

A Singapore telegram dated February 20th states:—

The French cruiser Pascal, with the Russians wounded in the fight at Chemulpho, arrived at Shanghai on Friday.

In view of the possibilites of England being embroiled in the war in the Far East it is noteworthy that yesterday in London Lloyd's were accepting risks against an Anglo-French War in three months at thirty guineas per cent.

The cable between Port Arthur and Chefoo has been cut.

RUSSIAN PATRIOTS AND THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THEIR COUNTRY DESIRED.

What educated patriotic Russians think and wish for their native country in her present struggl with Japan is, of course, a matter of deep interest for the world at large, though, unfortunately, of no practical consequence, seeing that the irresponsible Russian autocracy is not guided in its internal or external policy by the real interests of the Russian people or by the opinions of the educated classes. Still, says the "Anglo-Russian," it will seem hardly credible and almost without a parallel in the history of other nations when we state the fact that, outside Government circles and the military classes the large majority of thinkng Russians are absolutely averse to Russia's actually going to war with Japan, and in the case of such war taking place are heartily anxious to see Russia suffer a complet defeat! The non-Russian will naturally be astounded at this assertion, and will ask to have it substantiated by proofs and an explanation of the meaning of such a fact, which is so contrary to everyone's notions of patriotism.

Well, the explanation is very simple, and can be given in one clear sentence: Russia's aggressive wars are not wars of the Russian people, but solely and exclusively of the Czars. No foreign enemy can do so much harm to the Russian people as their own autocratic Government can and constantly and systematically does. This is not a revolutionari opinion only. Amongst the educated classes the conviction that "our Government is our worst enemy" is realized intelligently and fully, and acted upon either by open revolutionary deeds or at least by sympathetic secret encouragement of the revolutionaries even when they resort to dynamite and bombs. Among the ignorant masses of the people at large this conviction has not yet clearly and intelligently shaped itself, but it is there nevertheless felt instinctively, just as every human being cannot help feeling the weight of a blow received. Discontent in Russia has always been widespread, general, and deep-rooted. Government authority has always been looked upon only with fear, and spontaneous loyalty is altogether out of the question, as testified by the Government itself, who does not trust the people for a single moment, and dreads a single opposition pamphlet as capable of setting aflame at once all this combustible material.

EFFECT OF WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

The Russian people know only the fact that they have always to "give" to their Government in money and blood, but are never to "take" anything in return. If Russia shou'd annex China, Korea, Japan, India, Persia, for the Russian people it will only mean that so many more of their millions will be spent, so many more of their sons killed, maimed, and incapacitated, so many more women left widows, children fatherless, whole families disconsolate, and whole households ruined, being deprived of their breadwinners. Can anyone prove to us any advantage the Russian people, the 98 per cent. of the Russian tax and rate-paying population, have ever derived from the annexation of Siberia, or of the Central Asiatic provinces, of the Caucasus, of Finland, of Poland? Lands annexed, properties confiscated, new taxes raised on the new subjects, well-paid administrative offices, every advantage from aggression and annexation is usurped by the handful of the ruling class, which forms scarcely more than 2 per cent. of the whole population of Russia. There never was, therefore, and there never can be, any real war fever among the Russian people as amongst other civilized nations whose real or imaginary political and commercial interests are threatened, or whose national honour has been wounded, by another nation. If by some repetition of the miracle of Balaam's ass, the Russian people could suddenly raise their voice in protest against the blows they constantly receive from the imperial master riding on their backs, we are certain, as certain as can be, that this voice at the present crisis would cry aloud: "What have we to do with China and Korea, and what have they to do with us? Leave us and leave them alone and in peace!" The Russian ass, however, cannot speak like this, for his mouth is shut. Yet he gives unmistakable signs of what he wants to say. Nearly all Russian newspapers of any independent thought and progressive tendencies manifest distinctly their aversion to the Government's aggressive policy in the Far East, and their disapproval of any actual war with Japan. This anti-war feeling naturally cannot find full, positive, and open expression in a rigorously-censored Press, but is evident, so to say, in a negative way, in the lack of any enthusiasm, in the coldness and often even perfect silence with which the Russian Press reproduces without comment the official announcements about Russo-Japanese negotiations and war preparations. Silence is, of course, frequently more eloquent than speech and the silent but significant glances of the Russian in this case clearly ask: "Are we really going again to shed our and other people's blood? Why, what for this outrageous crime against humanity? It is impossible."

But where the Russian ass has miraculously acquired the free command of speech, as is the case with the Russian newspapers published outside Russia, we need no longer interpret silent looks only and grimaces. Here protests against the Russian Government policy, and even curses are uttered unanimously, loudly and vehemently, and prayers sent up by Russian patriots who are devoting all their lives to the good and prosperity of their native land, that heaven may bless her with defeat at the hands of Japan, Turkey, Germany, or indeed any other country. Before us lies a heap of Russian newspapers published in England and on the Continent, and other papers to which Russians contribute and a few quotations will suffice to show the real Russian feeling at the present moment which can find no open expression in Russia herself.

THE REAL RUSSIAN FEELING.

The "Svobodnoe Slovo" (Free Word) published by Vladimir Tchertkoff, Christchurch, Hants, an organ systematically opposing revolutionary methods, and very moderate and peaceable in its own methods has a well-informed correspondence from the Far East, which will prove quite a revelation to the uninitiated world. There exists in the Far East a commerical company for the exploitation of the primæval forests of Korea and Manchuria, the chief shareholders of which are members of the Russian Imperial family and some other high State functionaries. The company has formed its own military force of various Chinese, Korean and Russian riff-raff under the command of Russian officers, in all numbering about 15,000 men. This self-constituted army of practical highway robbers and thieves have behaved in Korea and Manchuria in a way that struck terror into the whole native population, plunder and murder of peaceful inhabitants becoming an every-day occurrence. There is no dout that it was chiefly in the interests of this private company that hundreds of millions of roubles were lavishly spent by the Russian State on the Siberian Railway, on the acquisition of Port Arthur, on the building of the brand-new but as yet uninhabited town of Dalny. Such was the beginning of Russian Imperial expansion in those regions, truly Imperial, we must say, by the number of the members of the Czar's family holding shares in that company, a second edition of Rhodes, Beit, Dr. Jameson, &c. And now, says the "Svobodnoe Slovo":

"All these hundreds of millions have been taken out of the mouzhik (peasant), who has nothing whatever to do with all this turmoil in the Far East. Now, that the people's money may not have been spent in vain, the mauzhik will be asked for several hundred millions more for war expenses. But money alone is not enough. Hundreds of thousands of the mouzhik's children will be taken away and driven to the Far East in order to protect the millions of money taken from that very same mouzhik, but which will never be returned to him in any case. The mouzhik's children torn from their families, will starve and die from wounds or sickness, whilst the contractor will enrich himself at their cost, and a officers and generals indulge in orgies and get promotion and decorations. Public opinion will be absorbed by the war, whilst the real and serious needs of the Russian people, their poverty, ignorance, and degradation, will for a long time attract nobody's attention. Nay, the deceived people will be taught to hate their neighbours of another nation, and made to believe that they are themselves hated.

But enough of this heartrending picture of the desolation and helplessness of this Russian scapegoat of Imperial iniquities. Another Russian paper, the "Iskra" (Spark), published in Geneva, the organ of the powerful and widespread Russian Social-Democratic organization, deals with the Russo-Japanese question in the same spirit, but uses stronger epithets towards the Russian foe of the Russian epithets with the scent of powder and dynamite about them.

DISASTER RUSSIA'S SALVATION.

Russian correspondents to foreign papers of the independent attitude towards Russia say the same thing about Russian public opinion upon a war with Japan. Amongst these correspondents, "Nesvoy" of the Paris "L'Europeen" puts the whole case very strikingly in a nutshell, and we give a translation of some passages of his statement:—

"Where indeed, will you find a country for which a disastrous war would mean her salvation? Yet the Crimean War was such for Russia. For it liberated us from the cruel regime of Nicolas I and brought forth all the vital forces of the country, which since definitely entered on the path of progress and civilzation. This is well-known even in France, and I need not enlarge upon the fact.

"On the other hand, where can one find patriots truly loving their country and ready to sacrifice for her sake their last drop of blood, who at the same time cherish and frequently express the wish a blasphemous wish at first sight—that the enemy of their country should come out the victor from the war? Of course police-ridden journalists, monopolists of patriotism, and hysterical nationalists will accuse me of falsehood, imposture, and treason. But the fact of the case will thereby not be changed and the truth will remain what it is.

"And the truth is that there are many real patriots (who are not anarchists), who object to this war which can bring us only losses in lives and money, and which is being forced upon us by an irresponsible, incapable, short sighted, autocratic Government. If it comes out victorious from the war it will only be more strengthened and consolidated for another campaign of arbitrary rule and folly and we shall have to pay the dearer for its victory, as was the case after the last war with Turkey when our national debt increased by three and half millions.

"On the contrary if our country should be defeated by the Japanese, it will receive the lesson of another Crimea. Discredited, penniless, the Government will be obliged to recognise its own faults, amounting to crimes, its incapacity to direct alone the destinies of the country, and this may prove the salvation of the people, as it did after Sebastopol. Then may follow an awakening of all the latent powers of the nation, and their final enfranchisement from the yoke that oppresses and crushes them, hindring their development and progress.

"So think many enlightened patriots."

Yes, indeed. Tolstoy, surely, an enlightened Russian patriot, said the same thing long ago, and Tchadaieff, another great Russian thinker and patriot, said it even long before Tolstoy. Thus the world must be prepared for a new revised version of the Russian national anthem, to be shortly sung by all enlightened Russian patriots, who, holding their own Czar and his forces as "the enamy," may adopt the English text with the following modification:—

"Scatter our enemies,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
Confound their politics,
God save the MIKADO!"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS TROUBLE.

Russia's Hand in the Game.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

It is semi-officially declared at Vienna that the Russian interest in the Balkans is rather intensified than diminished by the latest turn of events and the idea of the war in the Far East preventing Russia from co-operating in the pacification of Macedonia is unfounded.

BRITISH GROWN COTTON.

Lancashire's Decision.

TO RAISE HALF A MILLION STERLING.

An influential meeting was held at Manchester to-day at which it was resolved to raise half a million for the purpose of promoting British cotton growing,

THE SOMALI WAR.

Operations Suspended.

General Egerton and head-quarters have returned to Berbera.

Fasken's brigade is returning to Sheikh to give the infantry a rest pending the arrangement of the transport for a new move.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

Adopted Without Division.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Commons have adopted the address in reply to the speech from the Throne without a division.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary Navy Estimates for 1903-04 amount to £1,270,000 whereof a million is on account of new construction.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

In the coursing match for the Waterloo Cup Homfray beat Minchmuir in the final.

THE FIRE ON THE PERSIA.

The fire on the Anchor line steamer Persia at Port Said is abating.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

Increased Taxation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 20.

Cabling on the subject of the British Budget, the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that it is now certain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to propose fresh taxation.

ENORMOUS ODDS placing the first three in different Races. Double Events. Call and see the Prizes offered by CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VICEROY AT DACCA.

A New College Building.

THE NEED FOR COLLEGE HOSTELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEBRUARY 19.

On Friday afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new college buildings at Dacca. An account of the college and of the reasons for its removal to a new site having been read by the Principal, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Roy—

His Excellency, before laying the stone, said:—"Ladies and gentlemen—I am glad to see this large gathering assembled on the actual site of which, though it is a little jungle now, we expect so much in a few years' time and to have heard the address of your excellent Principal, Dr. Roy. I think that there is something not inappropriate in my being asked to perform this ceremony, for, as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, I cannot but be greatly interested in one of its principal proteges, and less than a week ago I was delivering a speech at the Convocation there in which I was enunciating and defending principles of which the enterprise that we are inaugurating this afternoon is a direct and practical illustration. Education is everywhere important in India. In fact it is the first of national needs, for with it comes everywhere moral fibre and national progress. But it is nowhere more important than in these parts of Eastern Bengal, where as much as 70 per cent. of the population are Mahomedans, a community that has hitherto somewhat lagged behind in the intellectual race and that requires every stimulus and encouragement that we can provide. It is now more than sixty years since this college was instituted and nearly fifty years since it was affiliated to the Calcutta University. During that time it has done much good. The teachers have, as a rule, been inspired by a high sense of duty and the instruction that is given compares favourably with other institutions. But the staff is inadequate, the buildings are cramped, and the accommodation is insufficient. The figures prove this incontestably: for there is only room for 400 boys whereas the present number attending the college is 434, and this figure used to be 600 and in one year actually touched 700. Further, there are no play-grounds for the physical recreation of the students and the site of the building, being in the heart of the city, where land is very expensive, they cannot be acquired except at a prohibitive price. There is no hall or building as a meeting ground for intellectual intercourse where the professors and the students can mix together and get to know each other; while above all

THE MOST CRYING EVIL

amounting almost to a scandal in the present situation is that more than half of the students live in wretched boarding houses in the town, many of them unlicensed and uninspected, not always kept by the best of characters and amid insanitary and undesirable surroundings. There the youths are exposed to constant and insidious temptations, to which it is a wonder if they do not succumb. You might as well expect a young and sensitive plant to grow to maturity in an atmosphere tainted by noxious gases or exhalations. All these evils have been long recognised, but as often happens where money is the stumbling-block things long doze until one fine day somebody communicates the impulse, everyone wakes up, and in a few months more is accomplished than has been done for years. Your Commissioner, Mr. Savage, has long worked to bring about this end, but it was reserved for the appearance of your new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Fraser, in December last to strike the iron while it was hot and with his characteristic energy to indicate the lines on which to proceed. There are to be no half-measures. The college and all its surroundings are to be moved to this new site outside the city, where it is proposed to acquire some 65 acres of ground. Hither will be transferred the main buildings and here will be built the other institutions, such as the Technical School, already sanctioned, which will grow up around it. Here will be laid out wide and open playgrounds for the students. Here will be raised the hostels for their board and lodging, and I hope in proximity to them residences for the professors as well, and here finally owing to the timely munificence of Kumar Ranendra Narayan Roy of Jaydbpur are to rise the walls of the combined Meeting Hall, Lecture Room, and Common Room, the foundation-stone of which I am laying this afternoon. Now this is a good beginning but let me impress upon you that it is a beginning only. The Kumar's generosity is admirable and opportune, but it will be more admirable and more opportune if it acts as an incentive to others. The site here is excellent, but there have still to be erected the other buildings upon it. The hall will do a great deal for the students while they are attending the courses of study at the college. But where are they to live? Remember that that is the great question in the background. I have heard of benefactions promised or rumoured on behalf of the hostel. Let us hope that they will turn out to be true. The provision of these boarding-houses for students I look upon as the most urgent immediate need of Indian education.

NO NEW THING

They are no foreign inventions and no new thing. The underlying principle is the ancient Indian tradition, familiar in all parts of this country, that the pupil should live in the charge of his teacher. Already they have been founded in many parts of India, often by missionary bodies or by private enterprise of some description, often by the local Governments and by official action. There are nearly 1,500 of them with over 47,000 boarders in different parts of the country. I should like to see the numbers in both respects multiplied by ten. If the essential principles of hostel life are duly observed—and the first of them is that residence in the hostel is to include supervision by resident teachers—then I believe that the expansion of the system will do more for student-life in India and will exercise a more profound influence upon the future of the race than any other reform that can be conceived. I am glad to hear that a beginning has been made here and that the excellent clergymen of the Oxford Mission are adding hostel accommodation with the assistance of Government to their new buildings. But this will only provide lodging for 40 boys out of 400 and it is upon the 360 that I have my eye. In the process of reconstruction and regeneration which I have described the local Government will, I am sure, play its part. It remains for the nobility and gentry of Eastern Bengal to follow the example that has been set to them to-day and to play theirs also. It would be the sincerest pleasure and satisfaction to me if I could think that my visit to this place had been associated with a forward movement that would not be arrested until it had accomplished all that is included in the plan and that a definite stage had thus been recorded in the intellectual and moral progress of Eastern Bengal. (Cheers.)

THE BENGAL PARTITION.

Viceroy at Mymensingh.

REMOVING MISAPPREHENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, FEBRUARY 20.

On Saturday morning His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Mymensingh and at noon was presented with a joint-address by the members of the District Board, the Municipal Commissioners, the Members of the Mymensingh Association, and the Anjuman Islam.

The address, after mentioning that Mymensingh had never before had the honour and privilege of welcoming a Viceroy, gave expression to the feelings of alarm and anxiety which the proposal to separate Dacca and Mymensingh from Bengal had aroused and concluded by a reference to certain matters of local interest.

The Viceroy in replying said: "Gentlemen—It is now my agreeable duty to reply to the combined address which has been presented by the leading Public Bodies and Associations of Mymensingh. A warm welcome has been given to me as the first Governor-General of India who has ever visited this place and complimentary reference has been made to several incidents in the recent administration of the Government of India, for which I will do no more than return you my thanks; seeing that I have already dealt with the same matters in reply to the addresses at Chittagong. Three subjects of local interest have been brought to my notice and I will briefly refer to each. The first is the extension of railways in the three sub-divisions of this district. This is not a matter about which I can go into detail on the present occasion. Railways are being surveyed for in the directions that you name, and I have little doubt that there will one day be a chain of connection from the direction of Shillong on the east to the main stream of the Ganges or Padua on the west. But this will not be just yet. Next you desire to devote the entire proceeds of a local ferry to help to pay for your drainage and waterworks. I am informed that before you begin to solicit assistance of this description it would be well if the municipal commissioners of Nasirabad made rather more use of the powers already open to them, the local rate of personal taxation being only half of what it is in most other municipalities in the district admitting of enhancement without the least hardship. The third request is the familiar complaint of the Anjuman that the Mahomedans have not as many appointments as their number would appear to justify. This is quite true, but it is all a matter of education; and as long as the Hindus are ahead of you in that respect they will also outdistance you in the race for employment.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The subject, however, that is chiefly filling your minds is evidently that of the so-called partition of Bengal, although that is not exactly the phrase that I should employ, and the views that are held on the matter are fairly summed up in a sentence in your address in which you say that the proposed measure would subject the people of these districts to manifold evils and disadvantages in mattters social, religious, educational, linguistic, legislative, political, and in those connected with the administration of justice and would deprive them of rights associations, and privileges which they cherish most dearly. This sentence seems to me to sum up very concisely all the ideas and alarms that the people of these parts have been told that they ought to entertain about the Government scheme, and I am quite content to take it as a definition of the popular view. Now I am sure you will agree with me that the first essential in criticising a case is to understand it, and that it is not only unfair but even foolish to condemn proposals which have been put forward by a responsible Government in the interests of the community at large upon a complete misrepresentation of their character and consequences. Two days ago at Dacca I showed that some of the principal fears which have been instilled into the people are wholly illusory, that they will not, should the scheme be adopted, lose the Board of Revenue or its equivalent, that there will be no change in the laws or the method of making the laws by which they are governed, that as regards a local Legislative Council if the scheme is somewhat expanded so as to allow for the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship, instead of a Chief Commissionership, this privilege also will be retained. Here at one swoop disappeared three parts of the platform upon which the leaders of the local agitation which is said to find its chief home in Mymensingh have taken their stand. I ask you to read my speech at Dacca, and instead of repeating it I propose to-day to follow up the same line of thought and to show you how much or how little of foundation there is for the other apprehensions that are expressed in the sentence which I have quoted from your address. These alarms may be epitomised in the phrase which has been paraded on flags and streamers before my eyes in many places since I crossed the frontier of Eastern Bengal.

"SAVE US FROM ASSAM."

It is impossible to imagine a sentence which more aptly condenses the whole of the misconceptions upon which the attitude of the people rests, and I will therefore proceed to analyse it. The general impression sought to be conveyed is that the money and labour and interests of Eastern Bengal are going to be seized hold of and diverted to the uses of an alien, a backward, and an impoverished administration. It is rather difficult to combat an allegation that is at once so vague and so baseless, but I find from the studies that I have made that it has also taken the following concrete forms, which it is quite easy to confute. First—I learn that the zemindars have been told that they will lose the Permanent Settlement. There is of course no foundation for any such statement. Second—The ryots have heard that they will lose the Bengal Tenancy Act and other remedial legislation of which they now profit by the benefits. This is equally fictitious. Third—The ryots have been led to think that they will be taken away from their fields and made to work as coolies on the tea-gardens of Assam and I have no doubt that a great many of them honestly believe it. It is scarcely necessary to characterise such an invention. Fourth—I have seen the equally-absurd suggestion that the plan is devised in order to provide billets for the planters, who are to be converted into managers of Court of Wards States and other desirable posts. Fifth—The argument has been used that the advanced districts of Bengal will be placed under uncovenanted military officers. It is enough to say in reply that no such officers have been recruited in Assam for ten years and that they will, of course, be debarred as they are in Sylhet from any post the tenure of which is at present confined to the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. Sixth—I see the argument freely employed that the local cesses of Eastern Bengal will be filched away and devoted to making roads in the jungly parts of distant Assam. This argument is not a very fortunate one: for in the first place the road cess is a district asset and cannot be spent anywhere else than in the district where it is raised. Furthermore it led me to enquire how much of the Public Works cess that comes from this division is spent here or is taken elsewhere now, and this led to the discovery that under the present system the greater part of this cess, the total of which amounts to about 6 lakhs per annum, is taken away from the division and is spent in other parts of Bengal which may include Calcutta, Orissa, or Behar. No one seems to have found this out or to have thought it at all wrong for all these years, but now it is represented as a fresh ground of objection to the new province, whereas if this were created the funds in question would be likely for the first time in their history to be spent in the main in the locality where they had been raised. The argument therefore recoils upon those who have used it. Seventh—It is said that in the summer it will be very difficult to obtain access to the head of the Administration at Shillong. Why more difficult than at Darjeeling I do not see. In a few years' time, when the railway connections are established, of which you spoke in your address, it will of course be much easier. Moreover the argument ought to notice that

a head of the Government at Dacca will always be a good deal nearer than the Lieutenant-Governor at Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW PROVINCE.

Eighth.—It is said that the new Province will be run by Assam officers, who will know nothing of Bengal revenue or land tenures. Well, as a matter of fact Assam is run by Bengal officers as it is. It is sufficient however to reply that at the start the staff will be and must be e tirely drawn from Bengal, and that later on the new province, possessing as it would a commission of its own, recruited from England, would be administered by exactly the same class of officers and on the same scale of pay as Bengal is now. Ninth.—I have actually seen it said that the money of Dacca and Mymensingh is to be taken to provide pay and pensions for the Civil Servants in Assam. Of course this is a mere fabrication. I have now taken the nine most popular versions of the argument that Bengal is about to be sacrificed to Assam and have shown that in each case they are without any foundation. If the defence be attempted that these arguments are not seriously employed I can only reply that I have myself seen them all in print in papers and pamphlets that are in circulation among the people. They are just the sort of argument that is being used to deceive the ignorant and credulous classes, and it has seemed necessary therefore to expose them so that the outside public may form an idea of the methods by which the agitation is being pursued. Your address spoke also of educational losses as resulting from the change. If I thought for a moment that this would be the result I should hesitate greatly in recommending it. Here again it is rather difficult to gather what is signified by a mere generalisation; for when it is said that Calcutta is the centre of light and leading to which all educated Bengal naturally turns the answer is that, of course, it will continue to be so in the future, and that parents if they choose will send their sons there as before. I have ascertained however that this apprehension takes two definite shapes. The first is that Bengal colleges might in future turn away students from an outside province in order to keep the preference for local men. The second is that boys from a new province would not be eligible for scholarships reserved for Bengalis. The third is that the new province would only attract mediocrities to its educational service. In reply to these fears I may say at once that the Government of India would undertake that

NO INJUSTICE OR LOSS

of advantage should ensue and that one province did not profit to the detriment of another. As regards the educational service of the new province it will be recruited in precisely the same way and will be as good as any other. If however we are to regard the question of partition from the educational standpoint then I must say frankly that it seems to me that Dacca and Mymensingh have not only nothing to lose but almost everything to gain by the change. The ideal of educational advancement is the multiplication of centres of tuition and learning so that boys and young men may be well taught in reasonable proximity to their homes. It cannot be doubted that if a new province were created there would be an immense development of local institutions and that this would be a source of untold benefit to the people. Everyone knows that under the present system since the Dacca College has been started the professors have been few and undergrad and progress has languished. I hope that a fresh start is being made there, as I said in a ceremony in which I took part yesterday, but in a new province that experiment will have an even greater prospect of success. It appears to me therefore that one of the main advantages of the suggested change will be the greater impulse that it must give to education. I have not here or at Dacca said anything about the jurisdiction of

THE HIGH COURT

because it is not proposed to remove the new province from it. To this, I observe, it is replied that there is no guarantee that that may not some day be done. No more, I may answer, is there now. The jurisdiction of the High Court is quite as likely to be affected by the congestion of its own business as it is by any administrative rearrangements. There is one source of local objection to which I may allude in passing. The hostility to the proposal is said to be largely fomented by the people of Sikrampur, who supply a number of very admirable subordinate native officers to the Government offices at Calcutta and who think that they might lose the field. I suppose I might answer that the fate of provinces can hardly be decided by the interests of small individual classes within them. But I prefer to point out that the excellent Bikrampur men who are found, I am told, as far as Shillong, on the east, and Behar, on the west, are not at all likely to lose the openings which they have won by their abilities, and that as good native officials are a continual necessity in this country as where they are produced they may rely upon continual employment.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, LINGUISTIC OBJECTIONS.

There remain the considerations which you describe as social, religious, and linguistic. How anybody's religion can be affected by administrative rearrangements I do not readily grasp, nor have I found any explanation in the papers that I have studied. The social objection I understand to be that some difficulty may be experienced in respect of marriages between persons of the same caste and the fear that Eastern Bengalis may not be able to marry their daughters in the more restricted area of a new province. I should hesitate to pronounce on such a subject myself, though I should have thought that in a province with a Bengali population of the size that is contemplated such a difficulty would have been inappreciable, but I am assured by those who are familiar with these matters that there is no validity in the objection at all. The relaxation of caste restrictions admitting of marriages between different parts of Bengal is itself the result of increased communications which produce greater intercourse and render social fusion easier, and, if this be so, then as the institution of a new province must inevitably be followed by a still further improvement in communications, the movement is likely to be, if anything, in the opposite direction from that which is feared. As regards the loss of language, this is a criticism which I have sought without success to understand. Why a Bengali should cease to speak Bengali because a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor came to reside at Dacca, or why, as I said at Dacca, 14½ millions of Bengalis should abandon their own tongue because they enter into partnership with 1½ millions of Assamese I cannot see nor has anyone succeeded in explaining it to me. Probability would seem to point entirely in the opposite direction and to suggest that Assamese, whether it be a dialect of Bengali or whether it be a separate language, as to which the experts appear to differ, will be the one to disappear. Finally, I come to the sentimental objection which is based upon the conception of nationality and which expresses dismay at the partition of what is called the Bengali nation. I found the streets at Dacca placarded with mottos expressly sent for the purpose from Calcutta containing the words

"PRAY DO NOT SEVER BENGALIS."

As the people of Dacca do not, with very few exceptions, understand English, I am afraid that they did not fully comprehend what the placards meant that they had been instructed to put up. This morning also upon my arrival here I saw crowds of men holding up placards also sent from Calcutta and also written in English with the inscription "Do Not Divide Us." It would like therefore for a moment to discuss this question. Pray do not think that I wish to disparage in the smallest degree the force of sentiment in human affairs and still less that particular form of sentiment that springs from the pride of race; on the contrary it has spurred mankind to some of the noblest and purest deeds and the man who is not attached to his country and his race is not fit to exist at all. There is no reason why Bengalis should entertain this sentiment one whit less warmly than any other people, but I cannot see how the argument applies in the present case. If a Scotchman crosses the Tweed and comes into England, he does not cease to be a Scotchman. If a Sikh comes to Bengal he does not cease to be a Sikh. But here the case is not even one of crossing a border; for, so far from a single Bengali being taken away from his present place or town or district or division, he would remain there precisely as before, with the sole difference that the Bengali people instead of being the predominant element in one local administration would in future become the predominant element in two. We offer to the Bengal nation the opportunity of forming a second unit round a second centre, and if a redupli ation of its political existence is to be regarded as injurious to its future, Bengal nationality must, I think, be very distrustful of its own powers. It is curious that among the appeals that have been addressed to me frequent allusion is made to the fact that Eastern Bengal once constituted an independent kingdom, the people of which, I believe still call themselves Bengalis and not Bengalis, and yet when the offer is made of a resurrection of that unit the objection is raised that history and nationality are both being flouted and ignored. Gentlemen, I have now, I hope, said enough to show you that the majority, and indeed I think the whole, of the fears which you have been instructed to entertain are unreal; that there is no right or privilege to which you attach value among those that you are now enjoying that is in any risk of being forfeited by the suggested change: but on the contrary that Eastern Bengal would acquire a status and a prestige greatly in excess of any that it can at present claim. Several thousands of good people were brought in here to demonstrate a few weeks ago. I have little doubt that every one of them had been told that something dreadful was going to happen to him, and yet if this so-called partition were carried out to-morrow, I do not believe that there is a single man among them to whom it would make the smallest difference except for good in his daily life. I should like before sitting down to bring the matter rather more closely home to you by indicating a further respect in which the change not merely would benefit but is indeed essential to yourselves. You profess to be thoroughly satisfied with the administration of Bengal.

A RECENT DISCOVERY.

This is a discovery which it appears to me as a careful student of your papers that you have only quite recently made, and yet under that administration the whole of the Mymensingh district, with a population of close upon four millions of persons, has been left with a single British executive officer—the Collector of this place. Orissa contains approximately the same number of inhabitants in British territory, but Orissa possesses one Commissioner, three Collectors, and other officers. In proportion the Chittagong Division is only a little more populous and is equipped on the same scale as Orissa. Do you mean to tell me that this is a satisfactory state of affairs? Do you suppose it would have been tolerated for all these years had you possessed a Local Government at Dacca, instead of in remote Calcutta and Darjeeling? Is it not a commonplace that the officers in Eastern Bengal are so undermanned and so overworked that it is the object of nearly everyone among them to get away as soon as possible to some lighter and more agreeable charge? The same applies to the judicial and the subordinate executive services. Even if you do not realise the consequences of this state of things and that there cannot help being loose and inefficient administration, Government is bound to do so, and we cannot acquiesce in the continuance of conditions so prejudical to good government and to all progress. But I do not believe that the people in these parts, as soon as they understand the facts, will allow themselves to be misled or will fail to see where their real interests lie. In this speech and in that which I delivered on Thursday at Dacca, which I again beg the leaders of local opinion here to peruse, I have dealt frankly with every aspect of the case as I have gathered it from a careful study of the publications of those who are opposing the change. If I have anywhere failed to understand or have misstated their arguments, it has certainly not been from intention and I submit that the entire case is altered by the statements that I have made on behalf of the Government of India and after full consultation with my colleagues; and that if our proposals are still to be resisted it must be on some other grounds than those which I have shown to be sometimes ignorant and often unjust. We shall of course attentively consider any representations that are made to us, but do not let the public put into our mouths what we have never said or into our minds what has never entered there. Let it be remembered by all parties that the true and only criterion is better government for you in your own area, for Bengal as a province, and therefore as a consequence for British India as a whole.

A MILITARY RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 20.

A very successful little race meeting was held this afternoon at the Royal Artillery Practice Camp about 25 miles from Bangalore. A special train conveyed there a large number of guests of the Royal Artillery Officers of the six batteries stationed there. The following the results of the races:—

POLO SCURRY.—2 furlongs, Rs. 200, presented by the Royal Artillery, and Rs. 50 to the second.

Major Lawless' Black Michael, Mr West	1
Capt Peel's Barleaf Owner	2
Mr Clover's Panther, Mr Farran	3

Also ran Runaway Girl. The following were scratched:—Burgundy, Mimosa, Sun, Lady Abbess, Regular.

UNIQUE CUP.—A challenge cup, 2 miles over a steeplechase course.

Major Harrison's Glendidhil 11st 12lbs, Mr Quaripel	1
Captain Peel's The Gaffer 11st 3lbs Owner	2
Mr West's Cracksman 11st 12lbs, Owner	3

Also ran: Problem 11st 7lbs.

Bettings: Even Money The Gaffer, four Problem and Cracksman, eights Glendidhil.

Won by two lengths.

POST HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 presented by General Hepburne and Rs. 50 to the second. Five furlongs.

Mr West's Firebrand 11st, Owner	1
Major Logan Home's Mary Jane 12st 7lbs, Capt Randall	2
Mr Strickland's Rosamond 11st 7lbs, Owner	3

Also ran: Sardine 11st 3lbs, Madcap 11st, and Satan 10st.

Bettings: Evens Firebrand, threes Madcap and Rosamond, sixes others.

Won by half a length.

POINT TO POINT RACE.—For horses in the camp; about three miles. A cup value Rs. 150, presented by Colonel Daniel.

Major Harrison's Steelpen, Mr Quaripel	1
Mr Corne's Marjorie, Owner	2
Captain Peel's Rose, Owner	3

Bettings: 5 to 2 on Steelpen, threes the race.

Won comfortably.

CHARGERS RACE HANDICAP.—5 furlongs. Rs. 200 to first and Rs. 50 to second, presented by officers of the Royal Artillery.

Mr Ainscoff Jones' Grand Duke, 10st 12lbs, Major Donegall	1
Major Hamilton's Scissorman, 10st 2lbs. Captain Randall	2
Major Harr ison's De Wet 12st 3lbs, Mr Quaripel	3

Also ran: Zulu 10st 7lbs, and Mentor 10st.

Bettings: 3½ to 1 against Grand Duke, Five to Wet and Mentor, and twelves others.

Won by a length.

An extra race for Arab ponies, 2 furlongs, was run after the original card.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

There was a popular gathering this evening at Ardesher's. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and gentlemen—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1880. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian artizan were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a gold watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bhamgara, Old Modi Khanal Bombay, the third fell to No. 8,008, Valubhji Pranla Chapatia of Veravel. Nineteen prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was large a demand for timepieces and watches.

THE FOREST SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

It has been decided to bring the Forest Surveys of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies under the supervision and professional control of a Superintendent of Forest Surveys and a resolution is published in the "Gazette of India" providing for the control and regulation of what will in future be the Forest Survey Branch of the Survey of India. The officer in charge is to be nominated by the Surveyor-General and designated Superintendent of Forest-Surveys with powers similar to those of the Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys. All Survey of India officers both Imperial and Provincial on deputation with the Forest Department for Survey purposes are to revert to the Survey of India and the establishment of the old Forest Survey Branch of the Forest Department is transferred to the same.

SOUTH AFRICAN DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The following officers embark in s.s. Clive on the 25th instant, for South Africa to take charge of drafts coming to India:—Lieutenant Baker of the 1st Gloucesters, Captain Sandilands of the 1st Cameronians, Lieutenant Hore of the 1st South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Mayne of the 1st Northamptons, Captain Barrington of the 1st West Yorkshires, Lieutenant Vernon Harcourt of the 2nd Welsh Regiment and Lieutenant Johnston of the 1st Lincolns.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. S. E. Western is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Captains Taylor, Cook and Hume to Majors. Lieutenant-Colonel Quin, Commandant, 35th Sikhs, is transferred to temporary half pay list.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. Aral, I. M. S., is posted to Madras.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Hirst, of the Survey of India, has been granted eight months' leave from the first proximo. Veterinary-Captain C. K. Walker has been granted ten months' leave.

THE DELHI DURBAR HISTORY.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

A press communique issued in Calcutta to-day states that the necessity for references between England and India to secure absolute historical accuracy has somewhat delayed the compilation of the official history of the Delhi Durbar. The work is, however, well in hand, and it is expected that the book will be published by Mr. John Murray about the beginning of May next.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The following are the results of the Calcutta races held to-day:—

POST HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE.

Yulefide	1
Clair Affoit	2

HUNTERS HURDLE RACE.

Sylvia	1
Dufferin	2

MAIDEN PLATE.

Ruthoon	1
Nightingale	2
Bucentaur	3

HUNTERS FLOOD PLATE.

Dalhousie	1
Hello	2
Kellnerin	3

ELYSIUM PLATE.

Footlights	1
Second Thoughts	2
Flocon	3

MENAGERIE PLATE.

Ivanhoe	1
Blue Bell	2
Black Pinch	3

OUTRAM PLATE.

Bogue	1
Young Sirdar	2
Defendant	3

DEATH OF A MYSORE OFFICIAL.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 21.

The death took place at Chamdilpet, Mysore, yesterday of Mr. Percy Eden Brown, eldest son of Colonel Brown I. M. S., senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore. Mr. Brown had been for several years in the Forest Department of the Mysore Government. He was a keen sportsman and a universal favourite.

POONA GYMKHANA GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the Ladies' competition in connection with the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club which was played on Friday. The winner was Mrs. Anderson, wife of Colonel Anderson, Honorary Secretary of the Golf Club. Scores—Mrs. Anderson 83 gross, plus 6 handicap, equals 69, Mrs. Cant, 89 minus 16 equals 73; Mrs. Bagshawe 93 minus 20, equals 73; Miss Orr-Paterson 84 minus 4 equals 79 Mrs. F. De B. Young, 99 minus 20, equals 79.

THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

The 1st Royal Dragoons, and details, which arrived by the transport Soudan on Friday evening, were landed at the Sassoon Dock on Saturday. They will be despatched in three special troop trains as follows:—A detachment for Deolali with 12 officers, 317 men, 53 women, and 62 children will leave Sassoon Dock at 5-40 p.m. The second train to Deolali with 15 officers, and 444 men, will leave the Sassoon Dock at 6-40 p.m. The third train to Poona with 5 officers, 249 men, 2 women, 3 children will leave the Sassoon Dock at 7-20 p.m. The First Royal Dragoons will proceed to Lucknow where the Regiment is posted.

The following are the names of the officers:—

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

Lieut-Col Lord and Lady G L Sasing C B	Lieut W T Hodgson
Lieut-Col and Mrs H De B De Lisle C B, D S O	2nd Lieut C E Thiswell
Major E Mullins D S O	2nd Lieut J S Erwin
Capt and Bt Major G F Steele	2nd Lieut A H D Chapman
Capt Hon A Hamilton-Russell	2nd Lieut A C Charrington
Capt H D McNaile	2nd Lieut C F M Pike
Capt Hon C H C Guest	2nd Lieut St L Atkinson
Capt B E P Leighton	2nd Lieut E H Shakerley
Lieut T P Godman	2nd Lieut R W T Mills
Lieut S M Lamb	2nd Lieut E Houston
Lieut and Adjt P E Hurlbatt	Lieut and Adjt P E Hurlbatt
Lieut H H Sandbach	Lieut and Rig Mr and Mrs J Crowley
Lieut R A Trumbull	Capt and Dr Mr and Mrs F Burch
Capt W W Fagan, 2nd East Surrey Regt	Lieut G H J Brown, R A M C
Capt and Adjt H W Cuppage, 2nd Welsh Riding Regt	Lieut D F Owens, I M S
Capt A H Dunlop, 2d Stafford Regt	Lieut S W Wynn, 9th Lancers
Capt and Mrs H K Clough, 1st R Lancers	Capt T Wilson, I O Depot
Lieut R H S Bruce Norfolk Regt	Lieut W C Link, I O Depot
Lieut V P Deuce, Bedford Regt	Lieut R A Murray, Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut J A H Britton, Devon Regt	Lieut and Mrs S A Innes, The Black Watch
Major and Mrs R Cardwell, R A M C	2nd Lieut G E Todd, Welsh Regt
Capt J Grech, R A M C	2nd Lieut R F L Symonds, Cheshire Regt
Capt L F Moore, R A M C	Lieut R M Logan, Oxford L I
Capt C D Meiss, R A M C	Lieut S T G Follin, A V Depot
Lieut H T Stack, R A M C	Nursing Sister N J Stonehouse, A M N S I
Lieut and Mrs H J Crossley, R A M C	Revd H F Morris M A, C of E Chaplain
Lieut D L Harding, R A M C	Revd H McCarton, R C Chaplain

LORD KITCHENER AT POONA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 20.

The arrival of H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, at Poona this morning was watched with considerable interest by a large number of people. It was presumably his prowess in arms that called together the large concourse both at the railway station and at the general parade ground—all anxious to have a glimpse at him. His Excellency was timed to reach Poona at eight o'clock by special train and a salute of seventeen guns from one of the batteries at this hour informed the general public of the arrival of the distinguished visitor. A number of Europeans as well as some Native gentleman had taken their stand on the platform, which was alive with the staff and other officers awaiting the arrival of the train. Outside near the gates and at some points along the road there were clusters of natives who had heard of the coming of "Kitchener Sahib" and who likewise appeared anxious not to let slip the opportunity of seeing him. On His Excellency stepping out of the train he was received by Lieut-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, with whom he shook hands. The latter introduced the officers of his staff as well as those of the staff of Major-General G. L. R. Richardson, who was also on the platform to receive his Excellency. After the briefest conversation with some of those present his Excellency, accompanied by Sir Archibald Hunter, drove to Magdala House, where he took breakfast and forthwith proceeded to the general parade ground to be present at the parade which was fixed to take place at half-past nine o'clock.

Some half-an-hour before the appointed time the grounds about the race-course began to be thronged with spectators. The troops formed up facing east, opposite the grandstand, and the ground near the saluting base was accordingly soon surrounded by a number of vehicles, while all along the line, on foot or else, there were people of every denomination to be seen. The troops began to take up their respective positions by ten minutes past nine, and twenty minutes later Major-General Richardson rode up, followed by H. E. Lord Kitchener and Sir Archibald Hunter, while in their rear were the officers on the staff of his Excellency, Sir Archibald Hunter and Major-General Richardson. His Excellency's staff were: Colonel W. J. W. Hunter, D. S. O., Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Bretwood, A. M. S., and Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Tate, R. A., M. C. and Major Maxwell, V. C., D. S. O., A. D. C. The officers on the staff of the Lieutenant-General were: Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, D. A. & G., Captain Lord C. Stewart-Murray, A. D. C. Colonel Money, A. M. S., Colonel T. W. Broomfield, A. Q. M. G., Captain E. P. S. G., Holbrook, D. A. A. G., and Captain W. A. Short, R. E. D. A. A. G. Those on the Major-General's staff were Lieutenants Gordon, A. D. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, D. S. O., A. A. G., Captain H. B. Dyer, D. A. A. G., Major J. P. Brewer, Commanding R. E., Major E. T. Murray, Chief S. and T. Officer, and Captain W. H. Traill, S. & O. Brigadier-General Clements, and Major-General Benton were present as spectators.

H. E. Lord Kitchener with all these officers only up to the saluting base, at which time the guns from one of the batteries fired a salute. The troops were by most up in two lines facing east: the Infantry Brigade in the first line, which was under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. P. Onslow, R. E, and consisted of the following troops: 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; the 87th Punjabis; the 94th Infantry; the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and the 120th Infantry. The second line, which was under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Carter, commanding R. F. A., consisted of the following troops: 33rd Light Cavalry, the Royal Field Artillery and the 3rd Sappers and Miners. The bands were massed up in rear of the centre of the first line. The infantry with fixed bayonets was formed up in line, six paces between battalions and ten paces between the brigades. The troops were in khaki, and the colours were massed. The troops were first formed up in quarter-column and then in column.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief then in company with the Lieutenant-General commanding inspected the two lines, commencing with the artillery and cavalry and then proceeding along the infantry brigade. He entered along the line and then to the saluting base, when the troops marched past in column. The cavalry in squadrons went by first and were followed by the four batteries of artillery; the Sappers and Miners in double column with transport mules bringing up the rear. Then came the 2nd Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment, the 87th Punjabis, the 120th Regiments and the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Regiment. The cavalry and artillery men galloped past and the infantry doubled. The troops were occupied fully an hour in these manœuvres and generally presented a smart soldierly appearance, the march-past of the Highlanders, perhaps, meeting with most public appreciation. Altogether there were 196 officers, 4383 men, 240 horses and 24 field guns (4 batteries) and four maxims on parade.

After the parade Lord Kitchener went round on a tour of inspection. He inspected the Ghorpuri Lines, the Ancillary Hospital, the Cavalry lines, and thence proceeded to Wanowrie, where the Mounted Infantry School and the Wanowrie lines were visited.

The following complimentary remarks on the parade were issued in District Orders:—"The General Officer Commanding the District is pleased to announce that his excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India expressed himself entirely satisfied with the parade and as having been much struck with the appearance and bearing of the troops under arms."

In the evening Lord Kitchener, the members of his staff, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen went to Khadkwa Khanl, where Colonel and Mrs. Stanley-Paterson of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were "At Home." The band and pipers of the regiment were present. There were also some cross-country races in which quite a number of riders took part. The first race for the Subaltern's Cup, which was presented by the Colonel of the regiment, for ponies the property of subalterns, distance three miles over several jumps, was won by Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy of the 93rd Highlanders. The second race for a cup presented by the Subalterns of the 93rd Highlanders, open to any officers, distance three miles over several jumps, was won by Major Edwards, 33rd Cavalry. The third race was for a cup presented by the Captains of the 93rd Highlanders for ponies, open to any officer, distance three miles over several jumps, and was won by Major Wogan-Browne, 33rd Cavalry. All three races were contested by large fields. The course was not a very stiff one though four of the competitors came down in the last event, fortunately without hurting themselves.

At the conclusion of the races Mrs. Stanley-Paterson presented the cups to the winners.

Lord Kitchener to-day went to St. Thomas's Church at Kirkee. He spent a quiet day in order to rest his leg, which is reported to be still weak. His Excellency leaves Poona to-morrow by a special train at 4-30 p.m. for Jhansi, where he will arrive at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Showell, 130th Rifles is appointed field treasure chest officer to the Aden column.

Lieutenant Hollin, Superintendent of Gymnasia at Secunderabad has been granted four months' leave home.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, Durham Light Infantry is to officiate.

Major Elsmie, 25th Cavalry, has been granted an extension to June 1904 of his post as transport registration officer.

Lieutenant Scott 12th Pioneers is posted to the 124th Gurkhas.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

SOUTHALL BADLY INJURED.

The fifth and last day of the Bombay Race meeting proved to be the most interesting of the whole series. The enclosures at Mahalaxmi were absolutely packed, and throughout the afternoon the keenest of interest was taken in the racing. Unfortunately the enjoyment of the afternoon was somewhat marred by a rather bad accident which befell Southall, the jockey of Northumberland, who went to the post a fairly hot favourite in the Byculla Club Cup. Starting from just beyond the distance the field went off to a good start and on turning the last bend Northumberland crushed his rider against the rail. Southall was thrown, and was picked up suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. He was immediately attended to by Drs. Powell, Collie, and Deane, and subsequently taken to hospital. Not only did the race thus bring forth a sad mishap to one of the gamest jockeys of the course, but the public were deprived of most of their interest in it, as Northumberland were out a pronounced favourite and was confidently expected to win. The riderless horse negotiated the whole course and took an intelligent interest in the racing. He ran with the bunch until Allie drew away, and then amending him pass the distance came ahead with a Grand Stand finish which proved how well he knows his business. Unfortunately for the public, however, his game display was useless. A happy feature of the accident was that no blame of any kind attaches to any one. Southall himself blames no one. As to the race, deprived of Northumberland, Tribal Cairn and Challenge took the lead from Allie. Allie did as he liked after the five furlongs and I came in with ease at the finish. Two other bottom weights, Corrie Roy and Trenton, were also placed, a coincidence which seems to reflect somewhat on the handicapping. Doubtless there were a few who liked Allie on the weights, but apart from the favourites Tribal Cairn, Cremorne, and Hoop Iron were adjudged to have the best chances. In some quarters Tribal Cairn was largely fancied at the weights. To take the other races in their order the public were treated to the refreshing spectacle of seeing two hot favourites win in the first two races. Cicero had little trouble with his field, although Verra challenged gamely at the end. Precious, who was tipped long ago, came ahead in fine style. In the next race, the Stand Plate, betting was very mixed, although it finally settled on Epitome with Carewick a good second favourite. Dulcimer, however, made the pace a stinger during the latter half and won in record time, a triumph for Mr. Gaisford's stable, which he will doubtless appreciate. The Turf Club Cup was an extraordinarily interesting race. Secunder, one of Mr. Storia's got away in a tremendous speed, and led his field by nine or ten lengths. To the inexperienced it looked as though he would never be caught but as the five furlongs the pace killed him and Gallant, the favourite, forged ahead and won comfortably, shie nearly odd moms Mamelike carrying his weight splendidly and finishing a good second. The rest of the racing produced nothing but upsets. The following are the details:—

The Small Pony Plate.—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 furlongs.

Mr Alf Bin Talib's bah Moon, 3st 5lbs C B Mahomed 1
Messrs M Gomultinas and A Nanjee's bah Bay Middleton, 3st 11lbs Fenton 2
Messrs Muncapha Cowasjees and Cowasjees g ah Tigris 1st 11lbs Herron 3
Aga S Shah's g ah Achilles, 3st 5lbs Robinson 0
Mr E E S Sah's bah Rose 1st 12lbs Omerkhan 0
Mr B D Jewal's bah Shahoon, 3st Native 0
Mr Arzan A Esmajee's g ah Little Joker, 7st 9lbs Boys 0
Mr M Ally's ch ah Napoleon 7st 4lbs Richardson 0
Mr Percy Fletcher's ch ah Governor, 7st 4lbs Watson 0
Mr E E S Sah's ah Mina, 6st 9lbs Native 0
Lt Col J Desmond Cav's bah Delight, 6st 7lbs Trenton 0
Mr A W P Sah's ah Turn of Luck, 6st 5lbs Dhondi 0
Mr S A Wahed's g ah Sweetlips, 6st 3lbs Bennett 0
Mr Ardoola Shamjee's ch ah Gift Champ, 6st 3lbs Samuel 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Artillerist; 3 to 1 Little Joker; 4 to 1 Bay Middleton and Rose; 10 to 1 Moon; 20 and 30 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Artillerist jumped off but was caught just before the bend by Tigris. As the distance Bay Middleton assumed command but Moon coming with a rush won by a neck, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 sec.

The Innovation Plate.—Rs. 4,000, of which second receives Rs. 700 and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 furlongs.

Mr E E S Sah's ch ah Comeback, 7st 11lbs Richardson 1
Messrs M Gomultinas and A Nanjee's br ah M Oliga, 6st 9lbs Kamal 2
Mr J Smith's br or bl ah Lucy Avon 10st 3lbs Fenton 3
Mr Kelso's b ah Chieftain 7st 11lbs Dhondi 0
Messrs M Gomultinas and A Nanjee's b ah Pleasure 7st 6lbs Elliot 0
Mr Percy Fletcher's br ah Winkle 6st Bennett 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Lady Avon; 4 to 1 Medaglia; 5 to 1 Jolly Roger; 4 to 1 Bay Rose; 7 to 1 Maidwyn; 10 to 1 Comeback and Idleness; 15 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Pleasure lead out from Winkle but as the three furlongs Lady Avon neared the lead and held it to the distance where Comeback challenged and finally won by 1-4 length, a neck between second and third. Time 1min. 10sec.

THE DEFALCATIONS AT THE GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

DEATH OF THE MILLS SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. D. C. Athulles Superintendent of the group of mills, managed by the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, Bombay, died on Saturday morning at the quarters of the mills' officers near the Chinchpoogley Fire Brigade Station. It appears that the deceased was arrested at his residence at half past 7 o'clock on the previous evening by Inspector Mirza Mahomed of the Criminal Investigation Department on the charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the defalcations recently discovered in the mills belonging to the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company. As the deceased was ill at the time to proceed to the police station it was arranged to take the bails at his house. Accordingly a security to the extent of Rs. 15,000 was furnished by him at 1 o'clock in the morning and he was released. At half-past 2 o'clock Dr. D'Costa who lived in the neighbourhood was summoned by the members of the family of the deceased, and he prescribed a sleeping draught for him. At 7 o'clock in the morning he was found dead in his bed.

The same evening Mr. P. Byron Coroner for Bombay opened an enquiry at the morgue regarding the death of the deceased.

Francisco Dhirodes Athalde a clerk in the Accountant-General's Office deposed that the deceased was his father and was about fifty three years old. He was Superintendent of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's mills and lived with the witness at Parel. Since Friday the 19th instant the deceased had been out of his employment. He had taken ill to hears and been depressed. He told the witness he was not in good health and spirits. He never threatened his life. There was a warrant executed on him on Friday night by a police officer. Mr. Sikander Khan and another. He was for criminal breach of trust, as a servant, at the prosecution of Mr. Leslie. This happened at about 9 p.m. The witness heard that the deceased had been absent from home between 11 a.m. and 1 p. m. on Friday. He took no food that day. The warrant was served on him while he was sick, at 10 p.m. Dr. Pinto was called, but did not treat him in any way. Dr. Pinto was called principally to give advice as a friend in reference to the deceased's bail. Bail bonds were signed about 1 o'clock that (Saturday) morning. The witness was one of the sureties. The police left the premises about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the deceased got worse and gave frequent jerks of his whole body. Dr. Costa was then sent for and prescribed for the deceased. Medicine was given but the deceased did not take properly. He died at 7 o'clock in the morning. Dr. D'Costa had left about 4 or 5 a.m. The jerking continued upto the death. The deceased complained of chirpodings in the chest and back. He made no other statements in witness presence.

Dr. Jonathan D'Costa said he was called to see the deceased at his house at half past 7 o'clock in the morning. On being questioned by the witness, the deceased complained in respect of his heart and also of headache. The witness saw no tendency to vomiting, nor was anything said about it. He noticed peculiar spasms like jerks of the whole body but especially of the extremities. The jerks came on if his head was touched or if a light was shown or if witness passed his hand. Respiration was very quiet and almost normal, which was not usual in strychnine poisoning the pupil was contract and free gulse. The hands was contract. After the witness came in he asked the deceased if he had taken anything and said "no." His family had witness the same thing. Witness told him he should like to have a consultation on the case. The deceased and Dr. Shirley Smith was to come in the morning. He came early in his consultation and asked witness to go and call Dr. Smith in the morning. The witness promised to do so. His first impression when he saw the deceased was that he was suffering from spinal poisoning and when he heard about the warrants he thought it might be strychnine. But after a careful examination of him and noticing his symptoms, he thought he was suffering not from strychnine poisoning but nervous shock and exhaustion. Before leaving the witness prescribed a simple sedative, thinking the condition was due to nervous shock. The witness could not give any definite opinion as to the cause of death, but he thought that his symptoms were not inconsistent with death from nervous shock combined with a weak heart. He had known the deceased for a fortnight or the last fourteen years.

At this stage further inquiry was adjourned to 2nd March, pending the receipt of a report from the Chemical Analyzers to the Government to whom the contents of the deceased's stomach have been sent for examination.

THE "St. James's Gazette" prints the following statement—"special"?—It is very freely reported in military and diplomatic circles that Sir George Clarke, one of the members of the War Office Reorganisation Committee, has resigned, or is about to resign, an important appointment in connection with the reforms which are to be introduced. The post with which the report associates the name of Sir George is that of permanent secretary to the Defence Committee, of which the Prime Minister is the chairman. It has been made abundantly clear by the report of the committee that more continuity of policy in connection with our measures for defence is essential, and the appointment of Sir George Clarke to the position suggested would, it is pointed out, do much to insure the continuity in future. Sir George Clarke has just resigned the position of Governor of the State of Victoria.

Messrs M Gomultinas and A Nanjee's br ma g Tribal Cairn, 9st 7lbs Omerkhan 0
Betting: 2 to 1 against Northumberland; 5 to 2 Cremor

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comment on the Cotton Crisis.

GERMAN TEXTILE PROFITS.

A SCHOOL FOR COMMERCIALS

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5

A meeting at New Orleans has given some of the cotton bull leaders an opportunity for some remarks on what Mr. Sully calls the "present disaster." In referring to the Manchester deputation to Mr. Balfour, Mr. A. Brittin, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange assured his audience that the price of cotton depends "upon the law of God Almighty the law of consumption and production," and that "no King on this continent has ever raised the price of cotton one point." Mr. Sully gave a reasonable but perhaps rather platitudinous review of the position, and modestly declared:—"So far as concerns my own operations, I may be prompt in my decisions and pursue with a determined purpose the objective in my business transactions, yet it is only after careful consideration of every evidence that is procurable." He disclaimed the honour that has been thrust upon him as a great influence, for "whatever good fortune may have come to me and such others as have been in accord with my views is not the result of manipulation, but the legitimate product of recognising existing as well as natural conditions." Mr. Sully believes that intelligence in cultivation and picking would easily ensure more than 15,000,000 bales from the present acreage, and calls upon the South to do its duty in relieving us. Mr. Payne in his speech drew attention to the enormous increase in material prosperity in the South, and though he would "hate to think that our prosperity has been at the expense of the mills," he said that the Northern newspapers that have been making a great outcry about the high price of cotton goods seem to forget that there is a duty on them, "not remove this duty! Protection on cotton goods benefits only the few stockholders of the mills."

A special appropriation of 250,000 dollars has now been made available for the prosecution of the boll-weevil campaign, and the money will now be spent on the lines that a prolonged investigation has suggested. The cultivation of tracts of cotton lands under specific instructions from the Department of Agriculture must be more or less experimental, but in some respects experimental only in the sense that it is the practical application of principles that have been observed and understood. There seems to be no present hope of exterminating the weevil, but the 8,000 or 10,000 farmers in Texas and Louisiana who will now engage in the work will with other expedients, endeavour to thwart the weevil by cultivating earlier and more prolific varieties than are commonly planted. Diversification of crops is considered one of most important lines of work, and though the temporary diversion of certain areas from cotton may seem a paradoxical way of helping us to more cotton it may be expected that there will be diversions to as well as diversions from the introduction of parasites is another department of the work, and the investigations will extend to other enemies and diseases of the cotton plant. Altogether this movement seems to have been initiated in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner.

The Leipsic Cotton Spinning Company, of Leipsic, has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for 1903 as against 12 1-2 per cent for 1902, and this result was attained notwithstanding that the Leipsic Cotton Weaving Mill, in Wolkenburg, in which the Spinning Company is interested showed less favourable results than were recorded for 1902, for which year a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, whereas the profit for 1903 has been absorbed in writing off again two items accounts and additions to reserves funds and no dividend has been forthcoming. The Spinning Company, however, is in a position to write off 2 per cent against its share in the Wolkenburger concern, or with enough in excess of increase of dividend on its own shares. The Spinning Company has orders for its production of yarn up to the middle of the current year and is practically fully supplied with the raw material. The Wolkenburg Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company of Easingen, on the Necker, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent for last year, as against 6 1-4 per cent. for 1902. The Cologne Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, a concern which has declared a no dividend for five years past, appears to have realised a net profit balance of £8,405 for 1903, as against a nett loss of £11,577 for 1902; no dividend however, has been declared, the profits being written off to depreciation and reserves in accordance with the resolutions of a general meeting in February last. The Zoschlingswil Cotton Weaving Company has declared a dividend of 11 2-3 per cent for 1903 as against 8 1-3 per cent for 1902. The advance of cloth prices in consequence of the upward movement in the prices of yarn and raw cotton appears to have made the increase possible. On the one hand the German jute industry appears to have been less fortunate than the cotton industry. The Bremer Jute Spinning and Weaving Company of Bremen (Bremen) has declared for last year a dividend of 2 per cent only, as against 8 per cent for 1902.

A school for commercial travellers, conducted on the same lines as those which have been established at Hamburg and Leipsic is badly needed in England. In recent years we have done much towards the technical education and training of the rising generation of manufacturers, but the production of an article is only half the work but has still to be sold, either at home or abroad, and the man who takes charge of the selling requires nearly as much special training as the producer. Our German competitors have been the first to recognise the great part that the commercial traveller must play now a days in the fight for the world's trade. The two schools already referred to train the commercial traveller in those branches of knowledge that are most useful to him. If it is intended that he should push the sale of German goods, say, in the Scandinavian countries, he is made thoroughly efficient in the language of the people and familiar with their business customs, their monetary system, and their modes of payment, the cost of transit, customs tariffs, and the principal points in the commercial laws. Thus he starts out from the school fully equipped to approach the Scandinavian buyer in a way that he will understand. In the same fashion he is taught Spanish and Portuguese, that he may deal easily with the people of South America, and the Turkish language that he may gain entrance into many countries of the East. In Germany they train their commercial travellers just as carefully as they do their lawyers, doctors, and engineers, for an employer sees that any of his assistants rather than usually gifted with business aptitudes he loses no time in sending the young man to one of the training schools, where the employer pays for his commercial education, knowing that a thoroughly qualified representative who can travel abroad is a good investment and will pay him in the long run. Germany's well-equipped commercial travellers have played an invaluable part (second perhaps only to that of our Merchandise Marks Act) in the expansion of Germany's direct trade with foreign markets.

The "Economist," commenting on the Whitaker Wright case, very properly calls attention to the failure of audit to warn the shareholders of the frauds that were being practised upon them. It says it does seem somewhat remarkable in the case of the London and Globe that no indication was given by the auditors of the deplorable position which was disclosed within a week or two of the publication of the balance-sheet, and it may be that the Institute of Chartered Accountants will be able to devise some method by which an audit will be more effective than, apparently, it now is. Apart from these things, it is essential that auditors should remember that they are the servants of the shareholders, and not the directors, and that it is their duty to see that the accounts presented to them are figures that can be vouched for, and a true and frank statement of the affairs of the company. We may add that this is the more remarkable because in the case of the Whitaker Wright group reputable financial critics like the Economist itself had already pointed out the questionable character of Mr. Wright's methods, which were indeed notorious. Such warnings are commonly disregarded by plunging speculators, but it would not seem too much to expect that they should put accountants upon their guard and make them doubly vigilant.

The French silk ribbon industry has been in a state of depression for several years past, and in many of the centres of the trade it seems to be on the point of extinction. Changes in fashion are, of course, primarily responsible. The manufacturers of St. Etienne, the chief centre of the trade in France, think that some effort might be made to revive the industry, and with this object in view have held a meeting at which it has been decided to follow the example of the lace makers and hold exhibitions of ribbon manufacture at important centres like London and Paris. In this way it is hoped to revive interest in the art of the ribbon maker. To carry out this proposal funds are necessary, and it was suggested that both masters and men should be asked to contribute to the expense of the efforts put forth for the general good. The ribbon trade of St. Etienne is to a considerable extent a home industry, the rubber looms in his own dwelling at a loom driven by electricity supplied by a local company that has several thousand motors out on hire for driving the ribbon looms. Some of the ribbon makers own as many as half a dozen looms, which are worked by their wives and family and a journeyman or two. In this case electricity has saved a cottage industry from the inroads of the modern factory system.

In their weekly financial review dated New York, January 23rd, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. remark that some surprise is often expressed at the easier tendency of the money market in face of the magnitude of the bank loans, "which in last week's banks statement stood at the astonishing figure of 931,000,000 dols." and (it may add) have since risen to 953,000,000 dols. 'What is it," they ask, "that in the face of such a heavy expansion of loans time money declines and confidence revives?" The explanation offered is that the weekly bank statement could not have indicated all-street's immense borrowing operations abroad during the past year or two. "The heavy liquidation of 1903 enabled our banks to transfer many of these foreign obligations to this side and since these foreign loans were often of a better character than those placed at home, it follows that, since recent liquidation local bankers view the expansion of loans with little concern. They have good collateral, confidence that the strengthened situation will enable a better liquidation of the syndicate's loans, which are still responsible for much of the expansion." The recent increased flow of currency to the New York banks from the interior is, we note, attributed by the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" not so much the natural return of funds withdrawn temporarily for the movement of the crops as to special provision made by the Treasury for the coming payment of 50,000,000 dols. to France and Panama in connection with the canal purchase.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To me as to many other lovers of cricket the announcement, that the project of sending an All-India team to England was abandoned, caused no little surprise of a disagreeable character. Considering the names of members of the Committee, the place viz., Bombay, which is rich enough to send a team every year on its own account, and the great and businesslike preparation which had begun as early as almost a year ago and which were being hopefully carried on as late as January this year, the announcement came on us like a thunderbolt. For a moment I was seriously at a loss to call a spade a spade—All-India Cricket with Parsee at its head by way of very long circumlocution. The peculiarities of our cricketers towards the game had many things with the result that the Committee was located in Bombay. How far these misgivings were justified we do not now need to discuss, as we know that the All-India Team is a thing of the past. Why I write is to ask whether it is not possible for us to send this year a scratch team, say Mr. Ali Jaffer's XI to England. Our difficulties are three. Firstly, the financial one. Now this can be removed if we could write immediately to the donors and guarantors and get their consent to the new project. Failing this by two Parsi donors out of the rich Parsi community of Bombay, and this scheme would not like to commence our project in which Parsi cricketers are to have no share. But perhaps we could afford to be a little rocky and return Rs. 30 due to a Parsi donation to the donors, of course, with thanks. The other subscribers give their money not because they wished to see a Parsi team representing the events of an early day, but because they believed the whole undertaking with the team would win many matches. They have, I am sure, in order to see a good fight. Therefore, no fear of their backing out of it if the Parsi element go from the Hindus and the Muslims. Moreover in this more peaceful now than they were when the abandonment was announced. Secondly, will the team be much weakened? To me I say, no. I do not think that the advantages of having Dr. Pavri or Mr. Kanga were so great that even a couple of matches could be won mainly through their efforts. We can, at all events, hope for a game fight. Rad-Dam Sur. also and Suaffa's bowling will lose none of its sting, because Dr. Pavri, their favourite skipper, will not be there to cheer them up, nor will Ahsan hit less hard or Razzak lose his patience on that account. If I know my men, I believe they will do much better now than they could have done before with the petty jealousies of a team of which Parsis formed a part. Thirdly. Are we not too late now? This seems to me to be the greatest difficulty, but the loss of less than a month cannot after all wreck every arrangement. All the counties could not have filled up the gaps in their fixture cards caused by our ignominious announcement. A smaller fixture card, moreover, will be an advantage rather than otherwise. We have still a month and a half and if the team leaves say in the 2nd week of April, it will be none too late for the 1st week of May. I think, therefore, that Mr. Shepherd will be well-advised if he would resume his labour once more and go on as pluckily as he did before.—Yours, &c.,

FEZ.

ROADS AT DHARAVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents have demonstrated the importance of having piers at the Ambavni creek in Salsette and of planting road-side trees, and these wants will, I am sure, be supplied as soon as funds permit of the works being carried out. I have on several occasions visited Goral and I have been impressed with the need of connecting the villages on the Dharavi Island with good, made roads. At present the carts use the tracks, which are closed as soon as the monsoon sets in, the fields through which the carts pass being prepared for cultivation. Even if the fields are not cultivated, the ground being soaked with water, becomes so soft that carts cannot be dragged through the mire. I think the construction of these village-connecting roads is a desideratum.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

VALCANA HAIR RENEWER FOR THIS HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white or falling, use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Agents, 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ZARTHOSHTI MADRESSA.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The biennial distribution of awards to the successful students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa took place on Saturday evening in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Fort. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Madressa. The Rev. Dr Mackichan arrived at 5 o'clock and was received at the entrance of the Institution by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Dorab Peshotan, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Marwanji Munchorji Cama and Mr K. R. Cama. The President was conducted into the hall where he took his seat on the dais.

THE REPORT.

The proceedings were opened with the reading of the report by Shams-ul- Ulma Jeevenji Jamshedji Modi. The report stated that the last Exhibition was held on 2nd March 1901. The next Biennial Exhibition which in the ordinary course would have been held in the year 1903, had to be given up on account of the Report of the examiners from Europe appointed to examine in the Avesta language being delayed. On the death of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, in 1859, several charities were announced as Sonnums, or one third day ceremony. One of these, announced by the then Dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was ultimately decided to take the shape of a Madressa. For this purpose the Dowager Lady handed a sum of Rs.35,000 to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat to found in memory of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Madressa. Here it was decided that the sons of Parsi priests and at the discretion of the Trustees the sons of laymen were to be instructed in the Avesta, Pahlavi and other cognate subjects. To this munificent gift, the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy added a donation of a monthly payment of Rs. 100 for three years. The late Mr. Khurshedjee Fardunjee Parakh subsequently added to the original Endowment Fund a further sum of Rs. 55,000, and the late Mr. Byramjee Manekjee Wadia another Rs.10,000. The Madressa was first opened on the 4th of March 1863 and was located in a part of Seth Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia's Atash-Behram or fire-temple. The late Dastur Shums-ul-Ulma Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana M.A., Ph.D., was appointed its first Principal and Lecturer in Pahlvi; other lecturers were appointed to teach Avesta, Persian, Sanskrit and English. The Madressa started with 16 students of the Mobed or priestly class, who all received by way of encouragement scholarships from the fund. Since the Madressa was first opened several changes have been introduced to suit the exigencies of the times and the requirements of the students. Among the changes introduced may be mentioned the following:—(1). The admission of laymen as scholars. (2). The change of working hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. to 7 to 9 A.M. (3). The standard of previous education was raised from the 4th Standard to the Matriculation Standard. (4). Study of Sanskrit, Persian and English was dropped, and the study of a modern language, like the German or French was substituted to help the students to be in touch with the study of the Avesta and Pahlavi languages on the Continent. Since the year 1894, when the University acknowledged the Avesta and Pahlavi languages in the whole of its curriculum, this Institution, with another sister-Institution the Mulla Firoz Madressa, teaches the University course in Avesta and Pahlavi and prepares the candidates for the different examinations. The following para in the report made by Professor Dr. W. Geiger of Munich, one of the examiners appointed by the trustees to examine the students, is one to which the attention of the University authorities can be properly drawn:—"As to the distribution of the Avesta texts to the single classes, should find it more advisable to proceed from the easier texts to the difficult ones, so that in the first years, even in the second and third one, the subject texts would be selected from the different parts of the Avesta.

The number of students on the roll of the Madressa at the end of the last year was 35. The total income of that year was Rs 3,777-12 while the expenditure came to Rs. 9,052.

Some essays having been read by the students, the President distributed the prizes, medals and awards to the successful students.

DR MACKICHAN'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in addressing the meeting said that his visit to the hall of the Institution reminded him of the very first year of his residence in India. It was in the year 1875 that he attended an exhibition held in the same hall and during the long period that had intervened he had been brought constantly in contact with the people of the Parsi community both in the college and in the University and in general, and he acknowledged it a very great privilege to have the honour of presiding on an occasion which was so important to a large section of the Parsi community. The Parsis were perhaps the most unique nation in the whole world (Applause). He knew no other nation so small in number and yet in proportion to its numerical strength so important and influential in the places where it had established itself. He knew of no community of the dimension of the Parsi community that had shown such strong persistence not only in the very continuance of its existence, but also in the manifestation of the spiritual qualities of the community. When he was listening to the learned dissertations that were read that night he felt the pre-eminence of the Parsi community and the distinctive features which it manifested were not less a result of its contact with the modern people, but were the expressions of that character which was so deeply impressed upon their nation in the forgone ancient times. It was most interesting to see how many of the leading characteristics of their nation were the characteristics which occupied so prominent a place in the ancient and religious writing to which reference had been made that night. He was particularly struck by the place which had been assigned to the religion in the mind of the nation, and while he said that the community was growing in the developement of many of those qualities which made their nation great in ancient times, he was not sure he could say looking generally at the community in India, that they were growing in their devotion to religion. He heard complaints on many sides of growing materialism and on indifference to spiritual things, and he would only say this—that with all their modern developments and with all the advancements that they were making along many lines unless there was really religious spirit in them the foundation of their community would be weakened. He was there amongst them not as a member of the Parsis or of their religion but as one who belonged to a different religion and as such he would then to understand the attitude of the Christians towards an institution like that. The Christians were interested in all religions inquiries and they thought it important that every man should understand the history and character of the religion which he professed to follow, and this institution had for its aim the instruction of its students in the sacred books and in the sacred religion of the Parsi community. This study was important for them, for it would tell them what their religion was, how far it was entitled to their confidence and faith, and how far it was in harmony with truth and piety. There was another side of the work: he meant the literary side of the work which had in view to do with the study of antiquity and specially the antiquity of the Pahlavi language. It was a remarkable thing that the Avesta, the ancient language of the Parsis had so much stimulated foreign people in its study and research. There was no more romantic history and epistles in the history of the study of a language than that given by Mon. Anquetil Du Perron. One read with admiration of the zeal and devotion with which that French scholar mastered the ancient language of the Parsis and their religion. One admired the enterprise, ingenuity, and endurance which he had displayed in the pursuance of his great task. Though much had been achieved by the subsequent western scholars, it was a remarkable instance of zeal displayed by that French scholar: that with the very limited means at his command, and amidst so many disadvantages, he was able to accomplish more for the elucidation of the antiquity of the Parsi language and history. He (the speaker) was glad to think that this spirit of dependence upon foreign research and the labours of foreign students had to some extent given way to the spirit of self reliance and desire for independent study and inquiries (Hear, Hear). It was the existence of a college like this which had made possible for the Parsi community to come in contact with the western scholars. They all knew that many Sanskrit scholars amongst the Hindus had made their names familiar amongst the learned men of Europe. The names of several scholars in India were not less familiar to us in similar points; and they would be glad to find that in time to come the Madressa would contribute something to the scholarships of the world in the study of antiquities. It was a difficult literature to master, because of the comparative paucity of materials. It was the only language which derived its name from one sacred book, the Avesta the only book which existed in that tongue. It was a unique and remarkable instance. But the very limited nature of the literature possessed great difficulties in its elucidation. While western scholars had great advantages in the interpretation of that ancient language through long practice and comparative studies, he knew that Indians could not be independent of the labours of those in this country who had greater familiarities with the details of something to understand to which these books referred. Real knowledge of these books would come from the co-laboration of the east and west in one important literary task, and this institution might claim to have aided in that important work. He was glad that this college, which was originally established for the education of the priests of the community, had opened its door to the laity and now reckoned a larger proportion of the laity than clerical members. He was sure that the spirit of study that prevailed there was not that of bigotry and that the work was conducted in a scientific spirit and tone for the spread of enlightenment amongst the people. He asked the institution to work in that spirit, so that the spread of the study might lead to remove the superstition that had grown up amongst the people as a result of ignorance. He should not omit to mention that this institution had relation to the University of Bombay. Through the earnest advocacy of some of their friends there, notably Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana and Mr J. J. Modi, the University was led to recognise Avesta and Pahlvi as classical languages for the course for the University degree in Arts. Had it not been for the aid which the institution like that was able to give, it would not have been possible to recognise that course in the University. There was no use recognising any course of study in the University unless the means of instruction were found to exist, and they were assured that the means of instruction existed, and they found in successive years, during which the experiment had been carried on, that the degree had been taken in that language as a result of very efficient work, both on the part of the teachers and the pupils (Applause). He knew from his contact of the students who were members of that institution that those who took up Avesta and Pahlvi, did not select these languages because they were easy and the work was very light, but they were most hard-working students, as the particular branch of their study took up greater amount of time and energy. It was because of that devotion to the work that the scheme of introducing these languages had proved successful as it had done during the past few years. The University was under deep obligation to that institution as far as these languages were concerned and the collegiat work of the University. It was most gratifying to notice in connection with the distribution of prizes that evening, that some of the students had maintained their position from year to year. He observed many of those who received prizes belonged to the third year's course of that institution and many who received prizes received them three times over showing the result of continuous and steady work in the institution. He congratulated them on the success of their perseverance and strenuous effort. He congratulated the professors of that institution on the manner in which the work was conducted. He would like to say in regard to the hint in the report intended to be presented to the University any hint from European scholars addressed to the University was really addressed to their learned friends there whose effort in all matters affecting the University course mainly depended upon the Parsi scholars who were then present in the hall. The best suggestion supplied to them should be put in a form before the University. It was gratifying to find that they were able to secure the co-operation of distinguished European scholars in the work of the examinations. Professors like Fr. Geiger, and others gave their services in the examination of that institution, and perhaps they had nothing exactly parallel to that in educational work in India. They had been brought in close contact with the scholars of the west. Some of these scholars visited this country and were known to the Parsis personally. That close connection between western scholars and the Parsi community, he was exceedingly glad to say, had been kept up in the manner indicated in the report. It was gratifying to note that the French and German languages were cultivated in that institution. There were some who thought that everything in the way of education must be provided by the University but he wished to say that there was a great variety of subjects, that was to be studied outside the University and that the cultivation of French, German and other languages, that were found useful for any special purpose, were most fitly pursued when that definite purpose was in view. Those who intended to pursue higher studies would find it desirable to pursue their studies in modern languages like French and German. It was therefore a most interesting institution which combined in it exceptional way languages ancient, and languages modern. In their study students make use of most modern appliances and yet dealt with the most ancient and interesting languages of classical antiquity. There was a revival of the study of the Parsi antiquity amongst them, which was due largely to the impulse given to the western study through the University and through the work of modern scholars; and surely it was a good thing that the young men of the Parsi community should be induced to combine themselves together for the study of the history of their ancestors and all the literature that had descended to them.

In concluding the speech, Dr. Mackichan expressed the great pleasure he had felt in coming to that institution, which bore a honoured name. It was most gratifying to know that there were amongst them so many institutions bearing the same name, each of them playing a useful and successful part in that little community. The name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was known throughout the world, not because he was successful in his business and made a great position amongst his fellow-men, but because he knew how to spend his wealth and devote it to the pursuits of the higher aims; and it was that which gave men a true place in the estimation of their fellows. He (the speaker) was now glad to say that the Parsi community was now worthy of the reputation and public-spiritedness to which he thought, it was justly entitled. It has done great things for this city which it has made it its home. They all desire that the community might prosper and continue to exhibit the same public spirit in all matters affecting general movements of the people and specially in things affecting the education of the community. (Loud Applause).

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and the proceedings terminated.

VESAVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "Visitor," regarding the Vesava causeway, published in your yesterday's issue, deserves appreciation and full endorsement, the facts stated therein, being true, viewed from his own standpoint. But I regret your correspondent (perhaps either on account of his travelling only by carriage or this being his only visit which might not have enabled him to learn the facts fully) has remained silent about the woes of the pedestrians whose grievances I feel certain will meet with due consideration. The road leading to Vesava is in bad a narrow one and as vehicles are constantly running to and fro, danger to pedestrians is quite obvious and imminent. Great difficulties are experienced especially at night, by the passengers when two carriages, one running up and the other down meet. The road barely provides space to pass two carriages. In order to avoid the possibility of slipping down the road and having his skull and limbs broken up, the pedestrian has actually to stop till the carriages pass. This is generally the case. In monsoon, the nights being darker, several persons have slipped and have suffered severe injuries. The repairing of the road is generally taken in hand during the monsoon and in order to hide from the public eye the insufficiency of metalling or rolling of the road, mud and clay is used. This is a great disadvantage to Vesava daily pedestrians who have to hurry up for their trains: the clay when wet sticks so thickly to their shoes that it trebles the weight; besides the road becomes so slippery as to be dangerous. In dry season again to prevent the stones from coming up and to fill up the small innumerable ditches on the road wet mud is abundantly used. The wet mud makes the road appear for a day or two decent; but as soon as it is dried up, great quantities of dust accumulate and become a serious nuisance to the travellers. The dust is blown up and forms clouds in the air and fills the pedestrians' mouth, ears, and eyes. The two unconstructed wells alluded to by your correspondent are so closely attached to the road that in the last monsoon some part of the road was washed away by the flooding of the wells. If these wells are not blocked up before the next monsoon sets in, they will presumably wash a greater part of the road than was the case last year. So long as these wells are allowed to remain as they are, great danger is apprehended both to life and property. These are then the complaints of pedestrians who are permanent residents of Vesava village and in these circumstances the Collector of Thana, to whom an appeal has already been made will, it is hoped, give immediate attention to the representation and comply with requests made therein.—Yours, etc.,

A. PEDESTRIAN.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEAF.

Realising that there is a great public need for better knowledge of the causes, prevention and cure of deafness, an English Popular Medical Journal devotes the whole of its last issue to a treatise on defective hearing and ear, nose, and throat ailments. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and treatment, are described in language suitable for popular reading, the work forming, in fact, a pamphlet which everyone should possess. Ten thousand copies of this work are ready for free distribution, and to obtain one, the reader has only to send name and address with the following coupon, to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay the Editor having arranged to supply copies in this way to avoid delay. Send for a copy to-day.

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CLAIM TO A LARGE ESTATE.

At the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard the suit of Aga Mahomed Alikhan Mahomednabikhan against Aga Mirzamahomed Abdulhusen Shirazi, Moha Sultan, widow of Abdulhusen Shirazi, and Mariam Sultan and Khadiza Sultan, his daughters. The plaintiff claimed from the first defendant the sum of Rs. 3,14,000 with annual interest and rests at nine per cent. from 27th August 1832, out of the estate of Abdulhusen Shirazi now in his hands; and for the taking of accounts of certain dividends and bonuses paid on shares of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company and of the Bank of Bombay mentioned in the will of his father. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff's; Mr. Davar with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by the same firm, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiff stated that his grandfather, Aga Mahomed Rahimkhan Shirazi, was cousin of Aga Zaimel Abedin Shirazi, the first defendant's grandfather. About fifty years ago, the former, who had been engaged in heavy litigation with other parties, appointed Aga Zainul his agent in Bombay, and having entrusted him with articles of jewellery and with other property, retired to Persia, where he died, leaving a son Mahomednabikhan, the plaintiff's father and four daughters. Aga Zainul died on 14th July 1879, and his son Abdulhusen acted as the agent of Mahomednabikhan. The latter died on 5th September 1883, and left his heirs the plaintiff, his only son, and Mariam Khanam, his widow, since deceased, the mother of the plaintiff. In 1831 Abdulhusen married the widow, and he died on 14th April 1900. He left him surviving Mariam Khanam the widow and the second defendant, also his widow. There was a third widow of his named Sharifunisa; the first defendant who was his son by his predeceased wife Lalat Khanam; and the third and fourth defendants, his daughters by Sharifunisa. Of these heirs Mariam Khanam died in Bombay on 6th January 1902, leaving the plaintiff her sole heir. On the death of Abdulhusen the first defendant took possession of his estate, which is valued at several lakhs of rupees, also all the property of the plaintiff's father. Correspondence passed between the plaintiff and the first defendant relating to the claim of property from 28th April 1900. On 7th September 1900 the first defendant wrote to the plaintiff denying there was anything due to him. When examining a box of papers which had remained in the room of his mother Mariam Khanam, plaintiff discovered various acknowledgements signed by Aga Zenul and Abdulhusen including one dated 27th August 1832, acknowledging the sum of Rs. 3,09,000 belonging to the plaintiff's father, which had been deposited with Abdulhusen in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. By a will dated 29th December 1832 Mahomednabikhan, plaintiff's father after having appointed Abdulhusen his executor and trustee and guardian of the plaintiff, who was then six years of age, declared that he had deposited with Abdulhusan for safe custody twenty shares in the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company and fifteen shares in the Bank of Bombay. The plaintiff claimed under the will his title to have the property mentioned in it together with accumulated interest and dividends. In the alternative, he submitted that accounts might be taken of the moneys and property left by Mahomednabikhan in the hands of Abdulhusen. As the first defendant was now about to divide the whole of the property left by Abdulhusen amongst the persons alleged to be his heirs, plaintiff prayed that he should be restrained by injunction from so doing until the hearing and final determination of this suit.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said the question whether Mariam Khanam was married or not to Abdulhusen was the subject of suit No. 871 of 1901 pending in the High Court. He denied having taken possession of any property belonging to the plaintiff's father. Until he received the plaintiff's letter of 30th April 1900, no information whatever was given to him, nor was he aware of any claim by the plaintiff against him or the estate of Abdulhusen. Shortly after the receipt of the letter, the plaintiff informed him that he claimed to be entitled to receive from him a part of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, which the plaintiff alleged had been received by the defendant's grandfather Aga Zamil Abedin on behalf of the heirs of Aga Mahomednabikhan Shirazi. After the receipt of the letter, the defendant explained the reasons why the claim was without foundation. Since the filing of the present suit the defendant had seen in the office of the plaintiff's solicitors the alleged acknowledgment dated 27th August 1832, and to the best of his knowledge and belief, it did not bear the signature of Abdulhusan. He had also shown the signature to others who were conversant with it, and after consulting them he had come to this conclusion. He neither believed nor admitted the alleged deposit, of Rs. 3,09,000 belonging to the plaintiff's father, said to be as a deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He did not admit the will of the plaintiff's father to be genuine, and said that both before and after the date of the will the testator, according to the defendant's information and belief suffered from delusions and was not of a sound and disposing mind. Neither money nor property belonging to either the plaintiff or his father had ever come into his hands, and he submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

A number of documents were put in, and the plaintiff and other witnesses were examined in support of his claim.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	7	11
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	17	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	25	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	4	2	9
E Masagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	35	28	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	8	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	93	96	192
Same date last year	185	141	272

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	9	14
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comercial Khadi and Dongri	20	12	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	37	25	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	13	7	17
E Masagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	37	22	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	6
G Mahim and Worli	12	8	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	134	105	179
Total plague deaths to date	266,626	218,497	
Same date last year	172	188	276

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 19th inst. was as under:—Residency Surgeon Bangalore, 301 doses; Residency Surgeon Baroda, 504 doses; and Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, 303 doses.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The application of the Linnean Society for a supplemental charter will recall to the minds of those familiar with the history of this body the happy accident which brought it into existence. Sir Joseph Banks, "Peter Pindar," had the offer of the great botanist's collection and all his memoranda. Only a thousand pounds were asked, and he would not buy. He told this to a young medical student who was breakfasting with him. The student hurried off to his father and importuned him into lending him the money to make treasures his own. It is to Sweden's eternal shame that she parted with her treasure as much to her shame as it is to England's to let ours go to Yankee pork-packers and millionaire fellmongers. But in this instance the exchange was for the advantage of the learning of the whole world. Not without a struggle did the youngster get his bargain through. Gustavus III. returned to Sweden in time to hear what was toward and instantly despatched a ship to intercept that in which the specimens and manuscripts had gone. It was too late. They reached London in 1784, twenty six cases in all. Their purchase, Sir James Smith, became himself a famous botanist, and at his death left all his acquisitions to the newly-created Linnean Society.

It is not uninteresting to compare Linnæus and Darwin. Each, infinitely ahead of his contemporaries, was almost awed by the criticisms of empyries into deserting his labours. Darwin, his feelings outraged by the shallow but brilliant sophistries of Soaby Sam and his unscrupulous followers, wrote to Dr. Russel Wallace "If I could occupy my time and forget my daily discomforts or rather miseries, I would never publish another word." So, too it was with Linnæus. Penury, neglect, infinite labour he cheerfully bore, but when a contemporary ridiculed him he flung down his task with a curse and the world was in danger of losing a new science. "I took my leave of Flora," he wrote "who bestows on me nothing but slander and ridicule and condemned my too numerous observations a thousand times over to eternal oblivion. What a fool I have been to spend my days in a study which yields no better fruit than to make me the laughing stock of the world."

The renewed consideration given to the question of poisons by the events of last week might be expected to stimulate inquiry into the means of saving a life threatened by a poison. Someone once issued a calendar which gave hints as to what to do in such emergencies. It was well received by the reviewers but one has heard no more of it. A lecturer at Guy's, once well known, advised in the case of poisoning by prussic acid or any vegetable substance the pouring of a stream of water from some elevation upon the head and spine of the patient. This, it was claimed saved many lives. But what could be done in such a case as that of Richard Payne Knight, whose rare collection of gems, bronzes, and antiquities enrich the British Museum? According to contemporary testimony, he determining on suicide long before, was so intensely determined that, when seizing a dose of the strongest prussic acid, he was about to drink it, he fell dead before the poison reached his mouths.

Monday was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of George Cruikshank. In view of the revelations concerning the Nelson statuette, it is obvious that Cruiksh

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In refracting the N-rays by a lens or a prism of aluminium, M. Blondlot finds that they have not the same index of refraction, it varies between 1·04 and 1·85. The wave lengths are smaller than might be supposed at first. They vary from 0·00815 and 0·0176 of a micron. Contrary to the case of luminous rays, the wave length increases with the index of refraction. The new rays are, therefore, well beyond the violet of the solar spectrum.

It is now evident that we live in the midst of these N-rays, as well as heat or right rays, and probably other invisible vibrations not yet discovered or at any rate investigated. The sun alone sheds the N-rays over the world and into space. They pass through walls, doors, window shutters. They issue from rocks stones, the soil, the sea, vegetation, animals, fermenting substances, metals, flames, and so on. Our mental and bodily activity is perhaps influenced by them, as by heat or light.

It is well-known that branches and buds can be grafted, not only on the same, but even on different species of trees, but few are aware that young fruit of certain species can be grafted on woody boughs called to nourish them. A Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, for example, taken from the native tree at the time when the young fruit required thinning out was grafted on a year-old twig of another tree, by the method known as grafting under the bark.

Professor Courtois and M. Duvoire, of Beauvais, describe the process as follows: The twig, or bough, was cut to a length of four or five centimetres, and the bark slit lengthwise. The stalk of the pear was then flattened so as to pass under the bark at the slit and the whole bound with raphia and gummed with mastic. The loss of sap on the part of the fruit caused in the grafting delayed its ripening, and diminished its size, but the investigators will continue their experiments under different conditions, and with other varieties of fruits. They would be pleased if other horticulturists would also try the method. If it turns out a practical success it will be valuable to gardeners because the excess of young fruit on some trees, now lost in thinning out might be grafted on other trees able to nourish them.

The panoramic telescopes of Goerz have been applied to the aiming of cannon by the Reinischen Metallwarenm and Maschinenm of Dusseldorf. It is more simple rapid, and exact than the ordinary telescope for this work, and is expected by M Emile Guarini, who describes it in "La Nature," to work a little revolution in the traditional method is of aiming ordnance.

M. Prinz assistant in the Royal Astronimical Observatory of Belgium, has been studying lightning and finds that the duration of a flash, as a rule is about half a second. Some flashes, in fact, are instantaneous, others last for a second. Some consist of a single and others of successive discharges at intervals of about one-tenth second, or near the limit of distinct visual perception, so that the different flashes may seem to blend into one prolonged flash.

It is stated that the new parasite hematozoar recently discovered in India by Leishman and Donovan, is the source of the grave endemic malady known in the valley of the Brahmaputra as Kala-Azar.

Men of science are usually careful as to their facts but theory or deduction is their weakness and it may be as well not to hastily accept all they now tell us about radium. We are given to understand that radium is a metal, but it has not yet been isolated. Are they sure it is not a metalloid, or an association of more than one element? It is said that some of its atoms at least are breaking up and Sir Oliver Lodge supposes that perhaps one out of a million is decaying in this manner. Sir William Ramsay tells us that it can be transmuted into helium. Moreover, its atoms are considered the heaviest known whereas the atomst of helium are considered the lightest. Is it not rather strange that the heaviest element should change into the lightest. We can more easily understand its changing through atomic losses into a lighter, but still a heavy element.

M. Deslandres, in a communication to the Academie des Sciences, states that he placed some bromide of radium in a quartz tube, then fused the salt and after placing the tubs in a vacuum closed it. The tubs now contained a vapour which under the electric discharge, gave the spectrum of helium. The experiment confirms the discovery of Sir William Ramsay so far, but leaves us not free to suppose that helium may only be associated with the radium and not a chemical transmutation of it. The subject would be all the better for more investigation.

Drs. Nochi and Giemsa propose to kill rates on board ship by carbonic oxide gas instead of carbonic acid or sulphurous gas. Carbonic oxide (the gas which suffocated M. Zola) is harmless to merchandise and can easily be produced by a stove or furnace, and distributed all through the vessel by pipes. With a quantity of gas equal to half the capacity of the ship it is hoped to kill all the rats in ten hours. Much care should be used in carrying out the operation as the atmosphere becomes dangerous if it contains 5 per cent. of carbonic oxide.

Experiments at Rome in Algeria, and in the United States have proved that the eucalyptus or gum tree, planted in marshy lands giving rise to paludian fevers makes them healthier. Some believe that the tree acts by absorbing the water of the soil, and others have supposed that the balsamic fragrance of its leaves has the effect of driving away fevers. It is now recognised that the eucalyptus does not drive away the anopheles mosquitoes which disseminate the fever. According to M. Grifon in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the foliage of the tree does not transpire water at a much higher rate than other most trees and bushes in France. He, therefore infers that the tree is effective by its rapid growth and mass of leaves, which transpire well even in bright sunlight.

A French physician has found Rontgen rays to much reduce the size of tumours on the abdomen of two patients men over forty years of age. Ordinary tumours may, it is believed, degenerate into carcinomas of malignant quality, and something of the kind seemed to threaten these patients, who were out of health. After 27 applications of the rays they have recovered their health, and the tumours are in process of absorption. The method may be useful when operations are feared.

Le "Papier," a French journal devoted to the paper-making industry, mentions that green gorse is now used in making a very white pulp, giving a good paper.

The "British Medical Journal" says, The incurability of what may be called essential baldness in the present stage of knowledge is admitted by all scientific practitioners. Sabouraud says uncompromisingly that we cannot cure baldness, nor restore hair to denuded scalps. Our helplessness in the matter is due to our ignorance of the etiology of the disease.

The "Lancet" and "Hospital" publish critical articles in the papers on Cancer Research, recently communicated to the Royal Society by Drs. E. F. Bashford and J. A. Murray, Prof. Farmer, and Messrs. J. E. S. Moore and C. E. Walker. Both welcome the evidence, but point out that until this is much amplified there is unfortunately, no proof that we are now measurably nearer a knowledge of the etiology and treatment of malignant disease. All that can be said is that a direction, apparently of a most valuable kind, for future investigation has been provided.

There is some reason to believe that the recent troubles in Trinidad had their origin in the first instance in the decrease of the supply of rain-water caused by the denudation of the forest, says the "Hospital." The reckless destruction of timber which has been largely the work of negro squatters who make clearings on the hill sides by setting fire to the trees, a common practice in Jamaica and other West India Islands, as well as Trinidad, has been going on for years with marked results for the worse in the matter of climate, as has been the case in Palestine, Cyprus, and other countries. But apart from the deterioration of climate there is the deplorable waste of valuable timber to be considered. In the United States they have long since awakened to the value of their once-despised woodland wealth and the unsuspected services it rendered, for on Planting Day the youngsters bed their saplings towards making up for Uncle Sam's past prodigality. In this country also we are becoming dimly conscious of the beneficial functions performed by trees, while in Ireland another grievance has been discovered in the disappearance of the vast growth of oak which once covered the island, and an agitation is now on foot to obtain official support and encouragement for tree planting on a large scale such as that perhaps which we read of in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1783, wherein mention is made of a north country squire being handsomely rewarded by the Crown for having planted some 60,000 larch trees. Apart from the general utility of tree planting, the beautifying effects should not be forgotten. The suggested reafforestation of the Black Country would do much to redeem the arid ugliness of many shale-covered Midland wastes, and the resuscitation of Hainault Forest (on what is now ploughed land) would add another sylvan charm to the outskirts of Greater London.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ARBITRATION.

ROME, February 1 ("Times").—The Convention of Arbitration between Great Britain and Italy was signed to-day by Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador, and Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Convention which is in accordance with Article 19 of The Hague Convention, consists of three articles, and provides for the reference to the permanent tribunal of The Hague of any questions which do not affect the vital interests honour, or independence of the two signatory Powers The agreement is to hold good for a period of five years from the date of signature.

In an article on the Convention, the "Journal des Debats" says:—"France has no longer any occasion to be uneasy on account of the intimate relations between Great Britain and Italy since her own double "rapprochement" with Great Britain and Italy. The fact of identical arbitration conventions have been concluded between three Western Powers is, indeed, a symbolical manifestation of the friendship which henceforth unites them."

FRANCO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The St. Petersburg "Novosti" writes as follows on Franco-Russian commercial relations:—

The French Government is dealing with a question which we have frequently treated—namely, the absolutely abnormal commercial relations existing between the two countries. There was every reason to suppose that the political alliance would be followed by an economic alliance, but unfortunately it has not been so. It is for this reason that hitherto the alliance has not had the importance which it might have had. Our Customs tariff is applied uniformly to all foreign products without taking account of the nationality of the manufacturers or of the merchants. In order that exceptions might be possible in favour of France it would be necessary to conclude a treaty of commerce with that Power. . . . But, strange as it may seem, the French Government has as yet scarcely concerned itself with this question. The economic relations between France and Russia, far from developing, have diminished. In truth, so odd a situation has never been seen. France and Russia are bound by a treaty of political alliance. Russia owes France several milliards of francs and yet the two Powers are in a state of tariff war to the prejudice of their own interests and of those of the consumers. We must not forget, however, that as regards industry, France occupies the first rank both in respect of the excellence and of the elegance of her products. As to the France they should remember the time when they did a direct trade with Russia, when they had their counting houses in our country, and when they managed business without the intermediary of the Germans. . . .

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Berlin, Feb. 1 ("Standard").—Count Lamsdorff has informed the Diplomatic Body at St. Petersburg that M. Witte, who has a special audience of the Czar at the beginning of the week, has been entrusted by his Majesty with the conduct of the Commercial Treaty negotiations with all foreign States, including Germany.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 28 ("Standard").—In Court circles here it is frankly admitted that King Leopold's journey to Berlin has been unsuccessful. The King offered Germany some important concessions, including a great part of the Lake Kivu territory, on condition that Germany would in future act as protector of the Congo Free State; but Count von Bulow did not accept the offer, and declared that it was Germany's intention to keep aloof from all possible African complications.

In these circumstances, it is becoming doubtful whether the Emperor William will pay a return visit to the Belgium Court.

THE BALKANS.

The following telegrams are published:—

Constantinople, Jan. 28.—In reply to the Note sent by the Porte on the 10th inst.; the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies to-day transmitted to the Government a memorandum making clear the duties and privileges of the civil agents in Macedonia and their relations with the Inspector-General, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Murzsteg programme. The memorandum is couched in firm and serious language, and amounts practically to a rejection of the stipulation contained in the Note sent by the Porte on the 10th inst., particularly. It is stated in regard to communications made by the civil agents, which will be addressed direct to the Inspector-General, and also in insisting that, in their tours of inspection, the secretaries and dragomans of the civil agents must not be hampered by the presence of Turkish officials. This memorandum has produced a profound impression in official circles. The civil agents who have already entered upon their duties have addressed to the Inspector-General several communications complaining of irregularities in the collection of dues in the vilayet of Monastir, and have sent their secretaries to make an inquiry into the matter. These measures also have created an impression in official circles.

Jan. 30.—The Ministers met in extraordinary council to-day at Yildiz Kiosk to discuss the memorandum sent by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies on Thursday, which in competent quarters is considered to be calculated to bring the Macedonian Question to an acute phase. On Monday it is proposed to hold the first meeting of the Commission to consider the scheme for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie prepared by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Military Attaches. The Embassies hope that the Commission will be able to conclude its labours within a week, and then start for Macedonia to enter upon the application of the scheme.

Feb. 2.—This evening the Porte will reply to the Austro-Russian memorandum of Jan. 28, which set forth the duties and privileges of the civil agents in Macedonia, and emphasised the necessity that the action of those agents or their subordinates should not be in any way hampered by Turkish officials. The Porte's reply will be of an unfavourable character, and is understood to insist on the presence of Ottoman officials at any investigations conducted by the assistants of the civil agents in the provinces. The Porte also objects to the proposals of the Powers regarding the method of the reorganisation of the gendarmerie. A diplomatic conflict between the Porte and the two Embassies is thought to be impending, for these restrictions which the Ottoman Government desires to impose upon two of the principal points of the Murzsteg sheme are considered to be absolutely inadmissible and incompatible with the faithful execution of the scheme.

Berlin, Jan. 29 ("Standard").—The reports circulated by semi-official telegraphic agencies at Sofia and Constantinople are full of recriminations between Bulgaria and the Porte and increase the anxiety felt here in regard to the situation in the Balkans. Well-informed people in Berlin consider it tolerably certain that there will be a revival of the Macedonian rising at the beginning of spring, marked probably by greater violence than before. It is also believed that an early outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria is more than likely.

Constantinople, Feb. 1 (Reuter).—The Port, has informed the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Embassies that Bulgaria has ordered from a Paris ammunition manufactory 100,000,000 rifle cartridges and a large quantity of smokeless powder to be delivered at short notice.

Feb. 2.—Sir Nicholas O'Conor British Ambassador to Turkey, to-day presented Lieut-Col Fairholme, who has been selected as a member of the Commission for the reorganisation of the Macedonain Gendarmerie to Tewfik Pasha Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter representing the Grand Vizier, who was absent.

Vienna, Feb. 3 (Standard).—According to a Sofia telegram, the Central Committee of the Inner Organisation—that is, the leading Macedonian Committee—recently sent out a circular to all branch committees in Macedonia ordering the resumption of the insurrection which was suspended on account of the weather. The effect of the circular is said to be already visible in the Monastir district.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES IN MORVI.

SATURDAY, the 13th instant, writes our Kathiawar correspondent was a most solemn day in Morvi. The High School hall where the Ekadashi Mandal ceremony was performed rung with the sounds of Vedic verses uttered by the 225 Brahmin Pandits.

The Supta was concluded on the evening of the 15th instant. The following morning prizes and sweetmeats were profusely distributed to the students of the Girls School about 150 in number. In the latter part of the day the poor and infirm were fed and thanks to the excellent arrangements made about 5,000 people were feasted. Brahmin women were invited from all parts of the State and given a sumptuous dinner and the usual alms were distributed to them. Late in the evening his Highness attended the mandap with his officers and gave valuable presents in gold, silver and clothes to the learned priests headed by the eminent Shastri and Pandit Mr. Shankerlal Maheshwar. His Highness has really honoured Sanscrit literature and the Hindu religion in appreciating the virtues of this venerable philosopher and other learned Brahmins who attended.

The temples to the "deities" that are to be constructed in memory of that virtuous lady—Bai Shri Nana Maniba Saheb—of happy memory are estimated to cost three lakhs of rupees and the charitable institutions that will be founded in connection with them will redound to the good name and fame of the enlightened and beneficent ruler of Morvi.

SWEEPING ARMY CHANGES.

COUNCIL ON ADMIRALTY MODEL.

C.-IN-C. ABOLISHED.

NEW MEN FOR NEW MEASURES.

Lord Esher, Sir George Clarke, and Sir J. A. Fisher, who were appointed to consider the question of the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War Office, have presented their report, the recommendations in which have been adopted by the Government and approved by the King.

The sweeping changes which are to be introduced as a result are of the most vital importance, and mark the advent of a new era in the administration and general working of our military system.

The principal of these changes are:—

(2) An Inspector-General is to be appointed to inspect and report on the efficiency of the military forces under the control of the Home Government.

(3) Decentralisation of Commands is to be made general.

(4) Administration will be by a Council of seven on the model of the Board of Admiralty.

(5) The Prime Minister, as head of the Defence Committee, is to be assisted by a separate staff, who will collate information obtained by the naval and military intelligence departments.

The Committee has discharged its duties in a fearless way with a single-eye to the good of the Army and the safety of the nation. In showing that the change is recommends are necessary its members say amongst other thing:

The scientific study of Imperial resources, the co-ordination of ever-varying facts upon which Imperial rule rests, the calculation of forces required and the broad plans necessary to sustain the burden of Empire have until quite recently found no place in our system of government.

Though the Defence Committee of the Cabinet germinated a few years back its work has only recently become a reality.

It is necessary to make a complete breach with the past, and to reconstruct the War Office with a single eye to effective training and a preparation of the military forces of the Crown for war.

Improvements of the existing machinery cannot alone suffice to remedy the grave evils which the recent war has disclosed.

The evidence before the Royal Commission proves that the Cabinet had in 1899 no adequate means of obtaining reasoned opinions on which to base a war policy.

We are strongly impressed by the gravity of the dangar thus incurred which would in circumstances easily imagined lead to national disaster.

The Defence Committee in its new form obtains expert advice, but the Committee are convinced that further development is essential.

There is no one charged with making a continuous study of these questions, and the result has been and must be misdirected effort involving risk on the one hand and waste on the other.

The object should be to secure for the British Empire, with the least possible derangement of existing machinery, the immense advantages which the General Staff has conferred upon Germany.

There have been in the past, and there will be in the future, Prime Ministers to whom the great questions of Imperial Defence do not appeal, and the Defence Committee is necessarily a changing body.

It is not safe to trust matters affecting national security to the chance of a favourable combination of personal characteristics.

WHAT THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE AND DO.

The Committee are convinced that the addition of a permanent nucleus to the Defence Committee is essential as the only guarantee that (1) vitally important work with which no one is now charged shall be continuously and consistently carried on, and (2) that the Prime Minister shall have at his disposal all the information needed for the due fulfilment of his weighty responsibilities.

The permanent nucleus of the Defence Committee should consist of:—

I. A permanent secretary who should be appointed for five years renewable at pleasure.

II. Under this official two naval officers, selected by the Admiralty, two military officers, chosen by the War Office, and two Indian officers, nominated by the Viceroy, with, if possible, one or more representatives of the Colonies. These officers should not be of high rank, and the duration of their appointment should be limited to two years.

Its main functions will be:—

To consider all questions of Imperial defence from the points of view of the Navy, the military forces India, and the Colonies.

To obtain and collate information from the Admiralty, War Office India Office, Colonial Office, and other Department of State.

To prepare documents for the Prime Minister and the Defence Committee, and to keep adequate records.

This the Committee describe as the "Corner stone of the needed edifice of reform."

The Council is to administer and not to command the Army.

Of the seven members of the Council, three will be civil and four military. In appointing the members of the Council no consideration except that of special fitness should arise.

NEW MEASURES—NEW MEN.

New measures demand new men, and the Committee attaches special importance to the immediate appointment of military members who have not hitherto been closely connected with existing methods and are therefore not likely to be embarrassed by the traditions of a system which is to be radically changed.

Failing this action, which could not be regarded as conveying any possible reflection upon the distinguished Generals now holding high offices, the Committee see no hope that the reconstitution of the War Office will be a reality.

In advocating the creation of an Army Council on the lines suggested, the Committee make some useful comments, including these:

The Admiralty system of higher administration is sound in principle.

The South African War clearly showed that the system at the War Office was not adapted to the requirements of war.

The relations of the Secretary of State to the military heads of the War Office are not such as to enable him to discharge his duties to the best advantage.

A vast number of incongruous functions centralised in the Commander-in-Chief results in the neglect of work of primary importance.

The War Office has no thinking department.

The duties and responsibilities of the military heads are ill-defined.

The position of the Secretary of State should be placed on precisely the same footing as that of the first Lord of the Admiralty, and all submissions to the Crown should be made by him alone.

C.-IN-C. AN ANOMALY.

Attempts to combine the administrative and executive functions of the Army have led to confusion.

As an executive commander of an Army scattered over Great Britain and Ireland, over Europe and Africa such an officer is an anomaly and by the light of experience a mistake.

A commander should be in constant touch with the units of his command.

It is imperative to abolish the office of Commander-in-Chief, and we (the committee) urge the divorce of administration from executive command and the decentralisation of the latter.

The executive command of the Army should be vested in general officers selected for their fitness for command in the field and we are strongly of opinion that these high officers should be called General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.

Independent inspection is the corollary of effective decentralisation.

An Inspector-General should be appointed for a period of five years, who should command and direct the various inspectors.

The main object is to provide the Secretary of State and Council with eyes and ears other than those of the administrative heads of the War Office.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND HIS DUTIES.

The sole function of an Inspector-General would be to report upon actual facts, without expressing opinions upon policy.

A Selection Board should be created composed of General Officers commanding-in-chief, which should make recommendations to the Secretary of State and the Army Council for all promotions and appointments of officers above the rank of captain, with the exception of officers of the general staff, who, should as in Germany, be centrally supervised and administered.

The Promotion Board should be abolished.

The Committee urged that if these principles were accepted an Inspector-General with whom they could confer should be appointed immediately.

THE PASSING OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, who is the last Commander-in-Chief, had but little opportunity to institute reforms prior to the reconstruction of the War Office to the methods under which all his successes had been achieved.

The new order of things is a fitting close to his great life's work, as he relinquishes a post in favour of a constitution which is best for the War Office and best for the Empire.

By arrangement with the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company, says a Vienna telegram, Austrian sugar will reach India and Japan three shillings per ton cheaper than hitherto.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Haddon Hall, 1686 tons, Captain S Degur sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt of the Thistle, 4286 tons, Captain G S Baker, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer African Prince, 3181 tons, Captain J McFarlane arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban 5th February in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3265 tons, Captain F Shelbrick, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia, Nasseri, 912 tons, Captain T S Mylerist arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah 8th February, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 782 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 18th February with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Brad, Mr Draper, Captain Eastwood and 267 deck.

THE steamer Khias Gortscho kow, 7140 tons, Captain T Kolkrooch, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Batoum, 22nd January with a cargo of 157,500 cases and 20,000 tons kerosine oil with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 60 deck passengers. The Kapurthala brought in tow the river steamer Havelock from Karachi under the command of Captain H S Baker.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Nasseri s	Mylerist	Jeddah, Feb 5
	Kapurthala s	Williams	Busreh, Feb 11
	Havelock s	Baker	Karachi, Feb 17
	African Prince s	McFarlane	Durban, Feb 5
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, Feb 3
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Africa s	Brooks	Colombo
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Rangoon
	Haddon Hall s	Degre	Genoa.

The steamer Kt of the Thistle, Captain Baker, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c
" African Prince, for Liverpool, &c
" Persia, for London, &c
" Mazagon, for London, &c
" Bundesrath, for Zanzibar, &c
" Naseri, for Jeddah, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The steamer Clan Murray arrived in Suez from Madras, Calcutta and Colombo, on the evening of 13th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 9th inst at 9 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbia left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday 21st instant at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday 24th instant at 12 noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—56 bales wool Ebjee Sawjee; 56 bales wool Lalljee Tricamjee; 36 bales wool K B Talang; 32 sales wool R Dossa and Co; 5 casks Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 390 bales cotton fly and waste C Heerjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—45 cwt old rubber M Somjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wardha s—2080 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee 100 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co.

Mazagon s—2015 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee 2000 cwt maize 2000 cwt massoor A Blaschcik and Co; 4000 cwt wheat 2000 cwt mussoor 18000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt cotton seed Waghjee Beehar; 3000 cwt castor seed Tata and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Thistle s—100 bales hemp A M Esmailjoy and Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Candle Shoe s—386 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

Ehrenfels s—23 cwt britzies Hagarie Sulzer and Co; 165 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—20 1 cwt castor seed Bayajee Haridas and Co 41 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Haddon Hall s—317 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Lismore s—59 bales cotton Galdum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Simla s—700 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—390 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 10 cases Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 55½ chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 123 chests opium P and O Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Ajmere, pressure changes have been small. The barometer is much below normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are generally small. The maximum varied from 98° at Cuddapah to 78° at Delhi and the minimum from 76° at Cochin to 52° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Lahore, Cawnpore and Belgaum.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Bhuj.

Weather remains much the same as yesterday.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE February part of "The Studio" will contain an illustrated article upon the international Exhibition now open at the New Gallery. In the same issue there will appear a number of hitherto unpublished drawings by Victor Hugo.

SKIN AND BLOOD PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

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More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

"How to Cure Skin and Blood Purification."

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RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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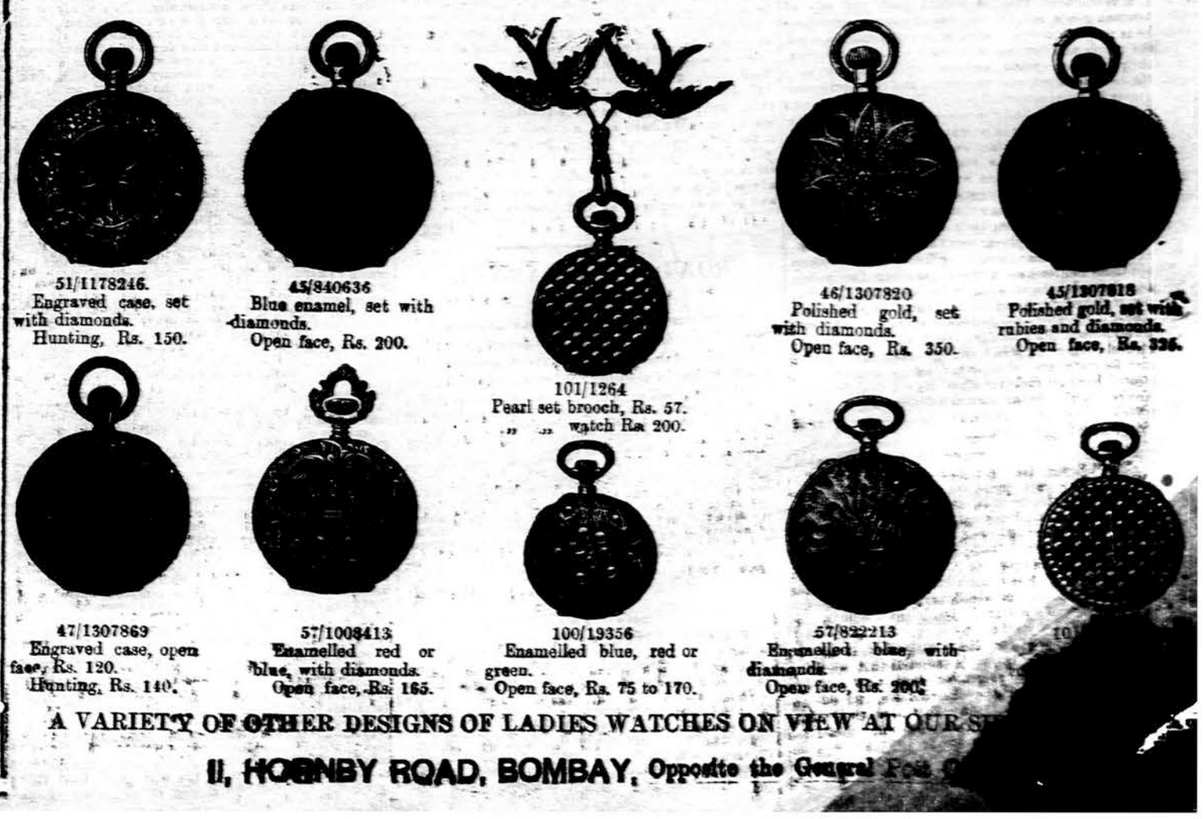
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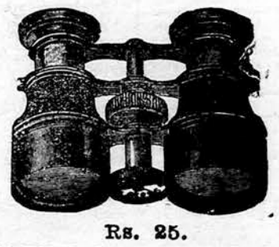

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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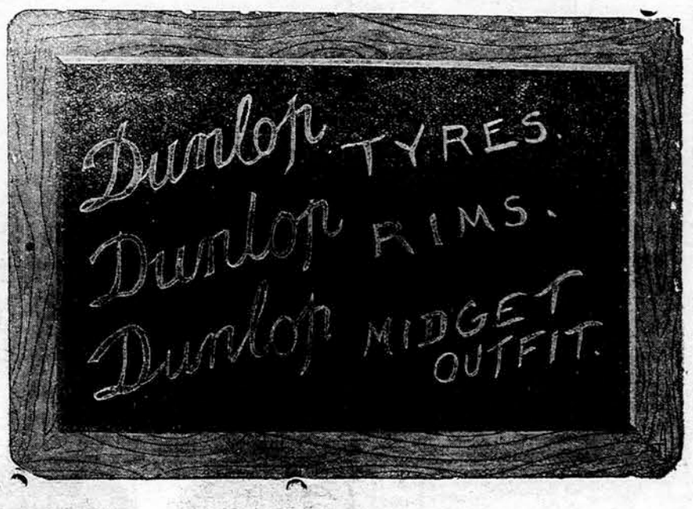

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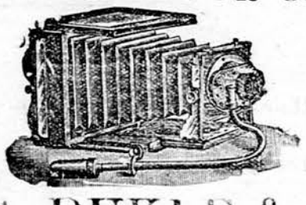

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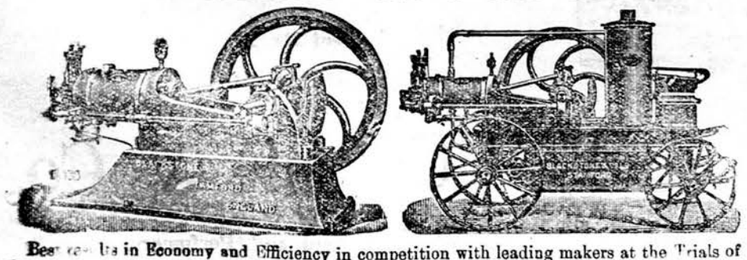

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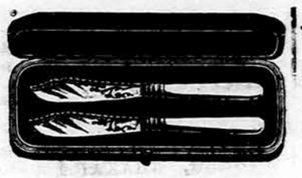

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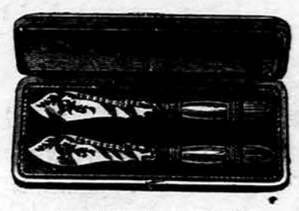

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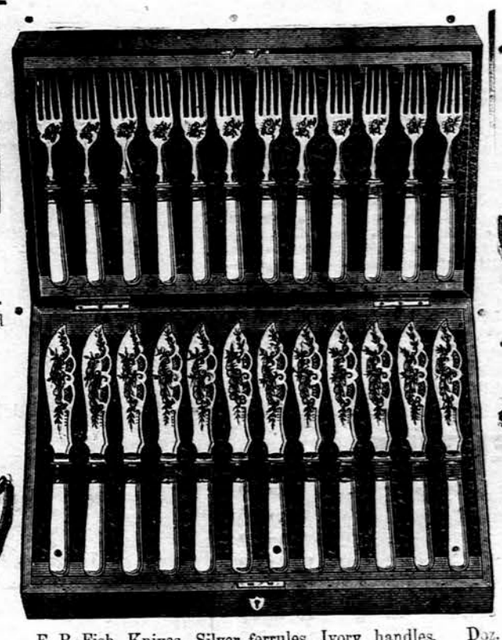

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from St. Jean MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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